THE BUILDER
A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT & CONSTRUCTOR

VOL. CXLIII. NOVEMBER 4, 1932. No. 4683.

An Old House, Painswick, Gloucestershire.

From a sketch by Mr. J. Bramley Pye.

MEETINGS

Friday, *November* 4.

Institution of Sanitary Engineers. Mr. Percy Griffith on "Guildford Corporation Waterworks Extensions, 1922-1931." 6 p.m.

Friday and Saturday, *November* 4 *and* 5.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Friday: Discussion on "Modern Ideas on Construction and Administration," by Dr. J. A. Charles. Town Hall, Durham. 4 p.m. Saturday: Discussions on "The Planning of Schools," by Mr. Percy Morris, City Architect of Wakefield; and "The New Land Drainage," by Mr. W. J. Hadfield, City Engineer and Surveyor of Sheffield. 9.30 a.m.

Monday, *November* 7.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Presidential Address by Sir Raymond Unwin. 9 p.m.

Society of Engineers. Professor C. L. T. Griffith on "Perspective and Projection Drawing for Engineer Draughtsmen." 6 p.m.

Tuesday, *November* 8.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Mr. W. H. Rogers on "Practical Side of Ventilation." At the Borough Polytechnic, S.E.1. 7 p.m.

Illuminating Engineering Society. Mr. C. C. Paterson on "Luminous Discharge Tube Lighting." At the G.E.C. Research Laboratories, Wembley. 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers (*Scottish Centre*). Messrs. A. B. Read and J. W. T. Walsh on "The Electric Lighting of Buildings." At 39, Elmbank-crescent, Glasgow, C.2. 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, *November* 9.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher on "Greek Architecture." 6 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*Lancashire and Cheshire Branch*). Mr. W. T. Creswell on "The Powers and Duties of the Structural Engineer." At the College of Technology, Manchester. 7 p.m.

Thursday, *November* 10.

Royal Academy of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Modern Methods of Examining Pictures." 4 p.m.

Worshipful Company of Carpenters. Mr. R. L. Roberts on "Plaster and Plasterers' Work." 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers. Mr. C. Helsby on "Design of Welded Structures." 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*Yorkshire Branch*). Discussion on "Concrete *v.* Steel."

Society of Antiquaries. Dr. E. Cecil Curwen on "Excavation on Thunderbarrow Hill, Sussex." 8.30 p.m.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators. Mr. W. T. Benslyn on "Amusement and its Setting." At the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel-street, W.C.1. 8 p.m.

Faculty of Architects and Surveyors (*London and Home Counties Branch*). A Smoking Concert. At St. Ermin's, Caxton-street, Westminster, S.W.1. 8 p.m.

Friday, *November* 11.

Royal Academy of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Modern Pigments: their proper Selection and Use." 4 p.m.

Town Planning Institute. Presidential Address by Mr. F. Longstreth Thompson. At Caxton Hall, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers (*Midland Counties Branch*). Discussion on "Foundation Pressures." At the Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Birmingham. 7 p.m.

Saturday, *November* 12.

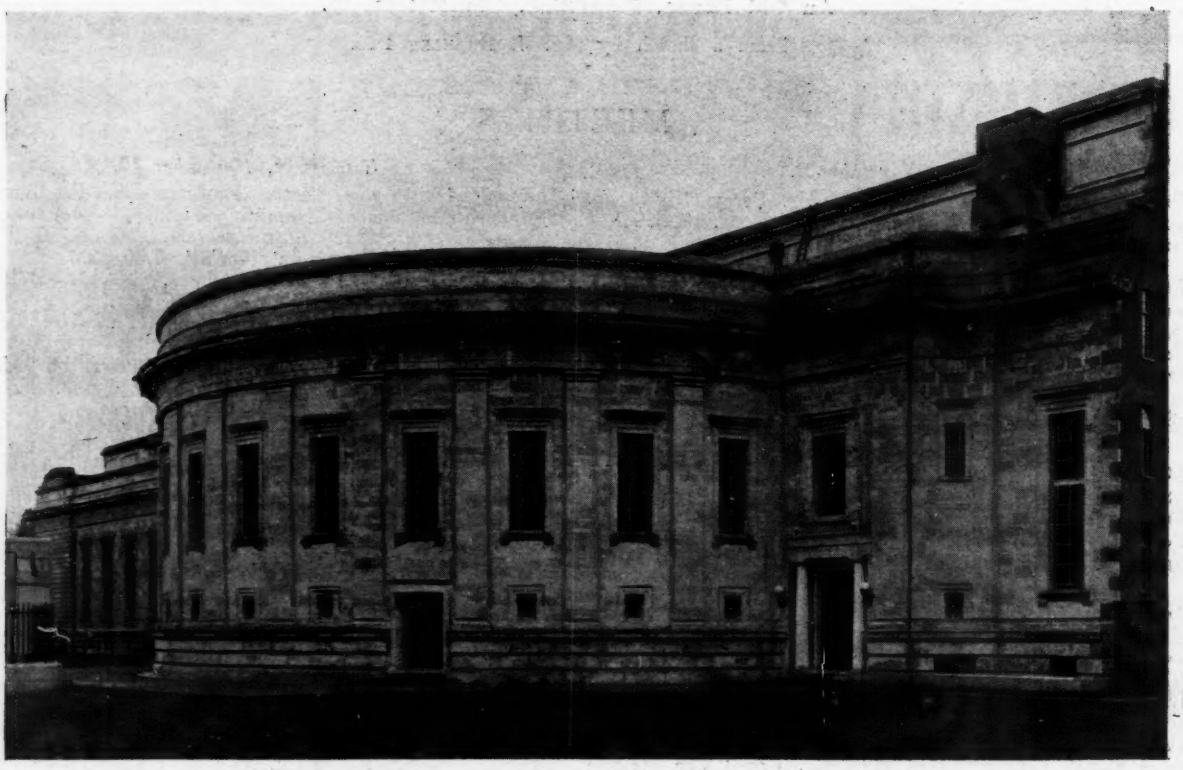
Architectural Association. Mr. Joseph Hill on "The Inn." 3 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Meeting of the Metropolitan District. At the Town Hall, Deptford, S.E. 2.15 p.m.

Monday, *November* 14.

Royal Academy of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Painting Media: Oils, Varnishes, and Tempera." 4 p.m.

Circular Gallery on First Floor, East Wing, over Lecture Theatre.



The Exterior of the Lecture Theatre.

The National Museum of Wales, Cardiff: New East Wing Extensions and Lecture Theatre.

Messrs. Smith and Brewer, Architects.

ECONOMY AND BUILDING

THE problem of unemployment—which is the concern of, and is affecting all classes of, the community—has become acute in the building industry only within the period covered by the economy policy of the Government. As the diagrams which we published in our issue for September 23 show, unemployment in the building and associated trades, while it had to be reckoned with, was not a serious problem prior to the announcement of that policy twelve months ago. Up to that time, architects, builders and associated workers had enjoyed some years of something like prosperity, due in a large measure to the arrears of work resulting from the War, and in part to the manner in which disputes had been avoided in the industry. A year ago there was still a steady flow of work, and with falling prices there was good reason to expect years of continued prosperity for an industry not seriously depressed by the financial difficulties of the country and which was providing steady employment, at a time of increasing inactivity in other industries, to thousands of employers and operatives.

The economy policy of the Government rapidly altered this satisfactory state of affairs, as was anticipated by those who reflected on the probable effect of that policy, and our columns have afforded some indication of our own apprehensions as well as the opinions of many able critics of the economy policy of the country. We realise the need for economy in public expenditure at the present time, but we believe we express a widespread belief that economy has gone too far and that it is actually retarding, by adding to the unemployed ranks, and all that that entails, the general revival in trade which is so necessary for our national well-being. Support for this belief is afforded by some, at least, of the leading economists of the day, and in our last issue we quoted from a letter in *The Times* arguments which appear to dispose of the belief that present or future "resources" are lessened by proceeding with useful works of construction. "What are these 'resources' and 'funds'?" ask the writers. "It seems to be thought that there exists a stock of stored-up wealth the amount of which is fixed independently of our action, and which we can only employ in setting people to work now, on pain of having less of it available to set them to work later on. . . . The resources out of which workpeople and all other persons are paid in any year consist almost entirely of what is produced—either directly or through purchase abroad—by the brains, hands, and capital equipment of the country. In so far as this labour and capital are idle, the resources available for paying income to their owners are not conserved; they simply do not come into existence."

If we are to accept this reasoning—and it not only appears to be common-sense but has the support of other economists as well as many business men and employers of labour—such conservation of our resources can, as things are, lead to little but stagnation and certainly will not promote confidence and a return to prosperity. The Prime Minister was surely right when he said we must be on our guard lest the economy cry should become an economy "stunt," while Mr. Keynes put the case graphically in his remarks that if we carry economy of every kind to its logical conclusion we shall find that we have balanced the Budget at nought on both sides, with all of us flat on our backs, starving to death from a refusal, for reasons of economy, to buy one another's services. So far as the building industry is concerned—an industry which, in the words of Sir Arthur Salter, is "always a key point in the economic structure and any improvement *there* would quickly radiate"—there is a general belief that the economy policy of the country in its effect on the industry is, in the words of the Second Memorandum of the Building Industries National Council which we published in our last issue, "rank bad business," and that it is so may be inferred from the following facts:—"The employment or otherwise of at least two million workers is directly determined by the degree of activity in this group of industries, which employs the largest number of male workers in any single group. Of the wholly unemployed male insured workers, easily the largest percentage is in the building and public works group. For every £1,000,000 of constructional work postponed, £375,000 has to be paid in unemployment benefit and public assistance, and £425,000 further is withdrawn from the purchasing power which would otherwise have been available for buying the products of other industries. Approximately 80 per cent. of the total expenditure on building is disbursed as weekly wages, spent almost wholly on the basic necessities of life. The building industry is thus the best medium for rapid circulation of money, of which very little passes out of the country, and it provides a home market whose shrinkage greatly handicaps the exporting industries."

The Memorandum mentions that the industry fully appreciates that there is reason to discriminate between remunerative and unremunerative expenditure, but is convinced "that the present zeal for economy has far outrun discretion. Not only has alleged 'luxury' building been eliminated; not only has a complete halt been called in expenditure on building not directly remunerative or works administering to future needs; but there has also been a drastic general curtailment of building and public works which, if carried out, would have ministered to current or imminent real needs, or, while adding greatly to the country's permanent wealth, would ultimately have been remunerative and revenue-producing. In many cases work has been curtailed, even though it would have proved immediately remunerative."

The effect of this policy and the resulting unemployment and depression in the industry is well known, and in view of this and the favourable conditions for building, such as low costs and efficient organisation, it is to be hoped that the Government will review the position and will see the wisdom of encouraging local authorities to restart building schemes which have been delayed. This hope can be expressed with some confidence when we hear that Sir E. Hilton Young, Minister of Health, stated in the House of Commons on the 27th ult. that in view of the fall in building costs and in rates of interest it is now possible for local authorities in some areas to build working-class houses at an all-in cost of about £350 per house, inclusive of about £70 for land, sewers and similar purchases.

In fairness to local authorities it must be admitted that there are cases on record where the local authority, so far from lacking initiative, has been anxious to push on with works considered necessary and has been refused permission by the Ministry of Health to go ahead with schemes. One such proposal that may be mentioned is the scheme for proposed municipal offices at Norwich, which was the subject recently of an architectural competition, but the deputation from the Norwich Corporation which waited upon the Minister of Health did not succeed in securing a reversal of the Minister's refusal to sanction the proposal. Cases of other schemes which have been proposed and appear essential or urgent and have yet been refused sanction could be mentioned, but while they show that there are local authorities which have appreciated the effect of the Government's economy policy, most of them, we fear, have not been slow to take advantage of it.

With the facts now before them of the deplorable effect of the economy policy upon the building industry, we have a right to expect a recommendation from the Government to the local authorities to speed up expenditure on sound building schemes. If it be no longer true that if we work not neither shall we eat, it is certainly true that if we do not employ capital and labour when they are idle we shall not produce wealth. To reduce both to idleness and not only produce nothing, but dissipate what we possess in doing so, is a doubtful way back to prosperity.

NOTES

The Late Sir Mervyn Macartney.

THE death of Sir Mervyn Macartney so soon after the Wren Tercentenary, recalls his twenty-five years' tenure of office as architect to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. He passed through a long period of anxiety about the Cathedral fabric and lived to see the happy result of the labours he so ably shared with others in the safeguarding of the great church. Macartney was singularly well qualified as a guardian of Wren's masterpiece, the value of which he so keenly realised. Another especially happy phase of his work was his association with the Board of Architectural Education. It may not be so generally known that though he so wholeheartedly worked in the Wren and Georgian tradition, he built some charming houses in Surrey and Kent in a Tudor character. He was a genuine student of old work and probably knew more of interesting old examples all over the country than most architects. He was amongst those who most successfully upheld what was best in modern work, and we imagine that had he not been so essentially modest and refined he might have taken a much more prominent place in the profession. He was one who was inclined to discount the work of those who were called paper architects, and were thus led into every form of activity for the encouragement of artistic craftsmanship and the study of fine detail. Recalling Jackson's essay on "Architecture, an Art or a Profession?" we feel it is pertinent to remark that we had in Macartney one who was essentially well qualified for the practice of architecture as an Art rather than as a Profession, with all that that involves. One ranks him as a worthy compeer with Shaw, Bodley, Jackson, Bentley and Belcher. It must be realised that the work of men of that sort led to very different results from those which come in the making of huge utilitarian modern structures. Perhaps the scholarly type of architect is less called for to-day, but we realise, however, that the status of the architectural profession owes much of its best quality to men like Mervyn Macartney, whose mental equipment, after reaching his M.A. degree, was formed and developed by passing through the office of Norman Shaw and close association with some of the ablest of his contemporaries.

The Road of Empire at Rome.

THE celebrations at Rome, on October 28, of the tenth year of Fascist rule possess an architectural as well as a historical interest and importance, for on that day of festival Signor Mussolini formally opened the new "layout" in the Foro Italico, planned under the initiative of Senator Corrado Ricci, to show to better advantage the great mass of the Victor Emmanuel Monument. This effective planning is partly horticultural and partly architectural, terraces in two semicircles being planted with box-hedges and laurels. From this Foro Italico runs the new "Road of the Sea," passing the foot of the Tarpeian Rock and the Theatre of Marcellus, now cleaned of unsightly later buildings, and in all its own noble proportions. This road was opened by the Duce on the same day; but even more important is the so-called "Road of Empire" (opened that morning, and down which rode the Duce, with his brilliant staff), which leads past the famous buildings of old Imperial Rome, with, on the one side, the Forum and great Market of Trajan, the Forum of Augustus and that of Nerva, and on the other side the Forum of Julius Caesar, but lately uncovered—past the great Forum Romanum and Temple of Antoninus down to the Colosseum itself.

Empire Architectural and Building Standards.

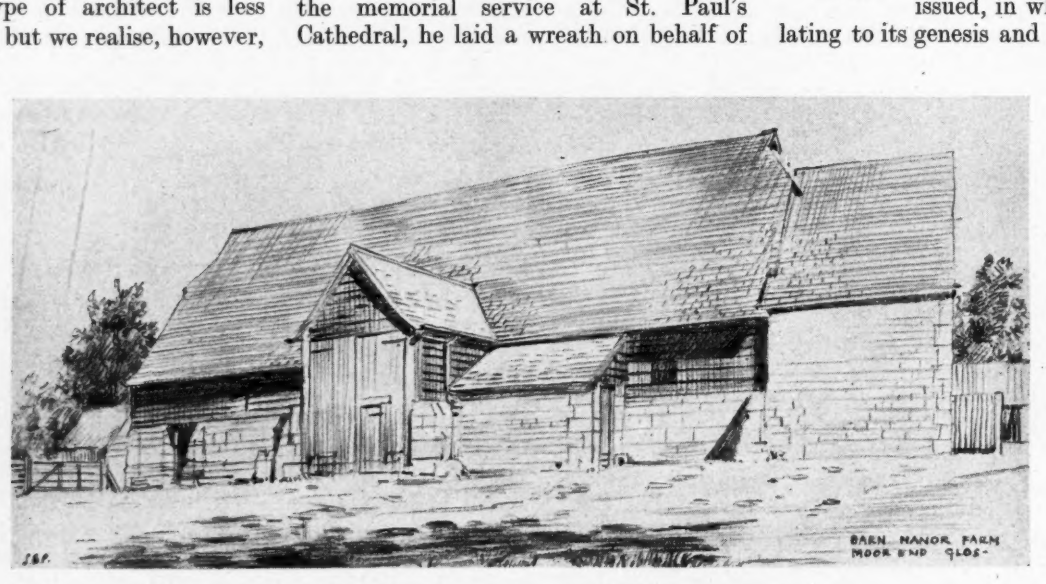
DR. JOHN A. PEARSON, one of the leading architects of Canada, designer of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, arrived in London recently to attend the Allied Societies' Conference at the R.I.B.A. and the Wren Tercentenary celebrations. In connection with the latter functions, during the memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral, he laid a wreath on behalf of the architects of Canada and "to the glorious memory of Sir Christopher Wren in deep gratitude for the flame of inspiration which he has passed on to all the peoples of the Empire." In an interview with a correspondent, Dr. Pearson expressed his belief that the architect could play his part in an even more tangible form than the politician in promoting a visible and permanent link of Empire. Discussions, he said, were now, indeed, being conducted between the associations both in Great Britain and the Dominions to secure, without sacrifice of essential individual characteristics, some degree of uniformity in building design and construction. Canada could well, for example, introduce distinctive features of English architecture into her buildings, while England might also introduce with impunity certain of the more advanced systems dictated by efficiency and adopted in Canada. Skyscrapers, however, which were neither comely nor efficient, were to be avoided.

Advantages of Uniformity.

THIS uniformity would in the long run be secured by the standardisation of architectural qualification and registration in all parts of the Empire, and would have far-reaching results upon industrial output. The laying down of common standards for wood, steel and other building materials would inevitably follow, with direct beneficial influence upon the factories and mills affected. So long as building standards remained different as between one part of the Empire and another, so long would there be difficulties in the way of adapting output to the needs of architects. A uniformity of requirements would automatically reduce this problem to its elementary proportions, and such, therefore, was the object which the architects of the Empire were now endeavouring to achieve.

The Liverpool Cathedral Cost.

THERE is some interesting reading to be found in the official handbook of the Liverpool Cathedral lately issued, in which the facts relating to its genesis and development are



Barn Manor Farm, Moor End, Gloucestershire.

From a sketch by MR. J. BRAMLEY PYE.

Lodge Farm, Painswick.

From a sketch by Mr. J. Bramley Pye.

ably set forth. Any sort of adequate illustration to go with this well-edited account of the work would make a large and telling realisation of Sir Giles Scott's fine work. A good illustration is a frontispiece from Mr. Raffles Davison's large view of the latest portion in hand, with the great central tower above. The committee have secured money and interest amounting to £912,339, and have spent just upon £760,000. It is pointed out that if the completed cathedral costs two million pounds, it is only equal in the altered terms of money to the £26,666 of the money of those days which it cost to erect the Salisbury Cathedral. Taking all things into account, it is estimated that the expenditure of two million pounds on the Liverpool Cathedral is relatively much less of a strain on the community than the outlay on the building of Salisbury in the circumstances of those days.

Value of Town Planning. The application of the Cheltenham Town Council for approval of a town planning scheme is now before the Ministry of Health, and we were glad to note the evidence of Sir Fabian Ware, who said that the proposal of the Council was an admirable example of how the most could be made of existing powers with some legal ingenuity and with useful guidance and persuasion from the Ministry of Health. Though alarmed at first by the many suggestions for new roads, he thought there was no fear of any of them being carried out, unless and until the need for them was proved. As Sir Fabian is chairman of the Gloucestershire Council of Rural England, one may look for the best results from this inquiry, which includes a rural area of some four miles radius, up to the fringe of the Cotswolds.

Housing and the Small Builder. In various parts of the country there is anxiety on the part of small local builders owing to misinterpretation of letters received from the Ministry of Health. Certain local authorities have read these letters as meaning that houses erected by Rural District Councils in various parts of their districts must be tendered for as a whole. As a matter of fact, according to an official statement made by Sir Hilton Young, the Minister of Health, it is not required that the tender should be made in one block. There is no reason why a small local builder should not tender for several houses to be erected in his own village.

Subsidies and Rent Rebates. A statement on the proposed economies in housing subsidies has been issued by Miss Marjorie E. Green (secretary, Family Endowment Society), and Miss Margaret E. Richards (secretary, National Council for Equal Citizenship). Commenting on the fact that since the war more than £100,000,000 has been spent by the Exchequer alone in providing houses to let below an economic rent, and such expenditure has been defended on the grounds that it is cheaper to get rid of the slums than to go on paying in ill-health and inefficiency for the evils they produce, the signatories observe that "that argument, sound though it is, can hardly be used to justify a method of applying the subsidies which has conspicuously failed to bring subsidised houses within the reach of the poorer families for whom they were intended, while enabling many comparatively well-to-do people to occupy cheap houses at the public's expense. Everyone who lives in a 'Council' house enjoys what is, in effect, a rebate from his rent by the full amount of the subsidy. We believe that a more effective and economical method would be to grade these rebates, like other forms of public assistance, according to the needs of the beneficiaries. If local authorities made full use of the powers they already possess to apply the subsidies in this way to houses built under the Wheatley and the Greenwood Acts, they could, by charging higher rents to their more prosperous tenants, offer very much cheaper houses than at present to families who would not otherwise be able to move from the slums. . . . A few local authorities are already applying such scales of rent rebates, and in no case, so far as we know, have they met with any serious difficulties in administration."

A Good Museum Specimen. We note the publication of plan and photograph of an example of late Renaissance building from 6, Working-street, Cardiff, in "the National Museum of Wales." This was probably a domestic building dating from 1800 and was the only surviving example of eighteenth century Cardiff. The drawings of this interesting work are by Mr. C. J. Bartlett, A.R.I.B.A., of the Welsh School of Architecture. The completion of the East Wing of the Museum offered an opportunity for the setting up of some such architectural feature and Mr. Chas. St. D. Spencer generously provided exactly what was required—the wooden Doric portico of the house known as 6, Working -street, Cardiff.

Central Buying Organisation. A correspondent informs us that "it is understood that one of the recommendations to be made by the Economy Committee to the Government will be a proposal to set up Central Buying Organisations for the purchase of building materials for convenient groups of local authorities. This suggestion is likely to be strongly opposed by all those who had any practical experience of wholesale buying of building materials for Addison houses after the War. At that time a Director of Building Materials Supply was appointed, and provided with offices and staff. In theory this Central Buying Organisation appeared to be a very practical method of avoiding middlemen's charges. In practice the experiment was a hopeless failure. The exact amount lost by purchasing bricks in advance, and then having to sell at lower prices than they had been purchased at when the slump came, has never been revealed. Fortunately Sir Ernest Strohmenger, who was Accountant-General at the Ministry of Health under the Addison Scheme, and other experienced officials, are still at their posts, and will be able to advise the Government in the matter."

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Major Alastair H. Kirk, has retired from the firm of Messrs. Barker and Kirk as from August last, and Mr. Raymond T. Barker, F.R.I.B.A., is continuing in practice at the same address, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2. Tel.: Temple Bar 9461.

A County Surveyorship.

Mr. J. W. Leebody, county surveyor of Tyrone (Northern Ireland), has given notice of his retirement on reaching the age limit next January.

Proposed New Hospital, Notts.

The Notts County Council is considering the provision of a new isolation hospital, which may cost £50,000. The suggested scheme, which is only in the preliminary stages, provides for the building of a new hospital in the centre of the county, probably at Edwinstowe or the immediate neighbourhood.

Rebuilding Scheme, Kempton Park.

An early start is to be made upon the rebuilding of the large grand-stands and enclosures at the Kempton Park Racecourse, which were recently destroyed by fire. The governing committee have given instructions to Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire, 43, Great Marlborough-street, W.1, to prepare the necessary plans. No contracts have been placed.

New London Public Open Spaces.

The L.C.C. propose to lay out a strip of land on the upstream Middlesex side of Lambeth Bridge as a public garden, to be maintained by H.M.O.W. A site on the Glebe estate, Camberwell, is to be adapted as a children's playground by the L.C.C. The trustees of the London Parochial Charities have offered to contribute £1,000 to the total estimated expense of £1,334.

The Artist-Craftsman Exhibition.

The annual Artist-Craftsman Exhibition is now being held at Central Hall, Westminster, until Wednesday, November 9 (11 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.). The exhibition consists of a representative display by a number of trained craftsmen practising the traditional crafts, including pottery, hand-made jewellery, iron and leather work, printing, illumination, weaving, etc.

The late R. A. Jack, L.R.I.B.A.

The death occurred on October 20 of Mr. Robert Alexander Jack, L.R.I.B.A., of Springmead, Sidcup, Kent. Mr. Jack, who was educated at Dunkeld Grammar School and the Technical School, Leeds, was articled to Andrew Heiten, F.R.I.B.A., Perth, and on completing his articles entered the office of Mr. J. MacVicar Anderson, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E., of London. He commenced for himself in 1891. He had been a member of the Society of Architects and of the Architectural Association. Mr. Jack was architect and surveyor to several estates and city companies, and made a speciality of sanitary science and light and air questions.

£300,000 Bridge Scheme Held Up.

The scheme for a steel bridge to cost £300,000 over the Forth at Kincardine, a project held up for reasons of economy, was the subject of a visit to the Ministry of Transport by the Earl of Mar and Kellie and Lord Elgin, who had an interview with the Minister, Mr. Pybus, to put forward the views of the local authorities concerned. The need for the bridge and the amount of useful employment it would give were emphasised. The reply of the Minister, it is understood, was to the effect that in the present financial situation he could not give any date when the Act authorising the construction of the bridge, obtained last year, could be brought out of abeyance.

Lectures on Art.

A series of seven lectures, dealing for the most part with various aspects of modern art, will be given in the lecture theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, S.W.7, from 5 to 6 p.m. on Thursdays during the autumn. The lectures include:—November 10, Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., "Art and Economy: Are They Friends or Foes?"; November 17, Mr. Serge Chermayeff, "Modern Furniture"; November 24, Mr. Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., "Ideals in Modern Architecture"; December 1, Mr. J. R. I. Brooke, M.B.E., "Rural Industries of To-day"; December 8, Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A., "Business, Pleasure and Art." Admission will be free, and no tickets will be required. The lectures will begin punctually at 5 p.m., and each will be illustrated by lantern slides.

New Building at Zoological Gardens.

An unusual building is shortly to be erected in the Zoological Gardens. It has been designed by Messrs. Tecton, Ltd., 115, Gower-street, W.C.1, as a home for the two young gorillas, who are proving to be a great public attraction. These two, if they reach their natural span of life, will grow considerably and live for possibly another 40 years. The question of their housing therefore presents a number of obstacles. In the first place their strength is enormous, and their home must be exceptionally well protected. In the second place, living under such unnatural conditions in London, artificial sunlight has to be supplied. The new Gorilla House, which is to be built on the site of the hippopotamus house, will be round and fitted with aluminium shutters that can be drawn on one side when the weather outside is sunny and warm.

ROYAL ACADEMY SCHOOLS

An attractive exhibition of Academy students' work is now on view at the Royal Academy. Painting exhibits predominate, and architecture is represented by only two students—No. 105, by Miss Barbara Caney, who shows a fine measured drawing of the north side of the choir at St. Paul's Cathedral and a ¼-in. scale detail drawing of the Mayor's seat. The carving by Grinling Gibbons is excellently drawn, and the author deserves commendation for her accurate and painstaking work. Nos. 102, 3 and 4 are pencil drawings by Mr. Charles Sykes, of the Norman porch, the Deanery, Canterbury Cathedral, and the well-known Guildford Town Hall. Amongst the sculpture are pleasing figures by Miss Muriel Hiley. No. 107, "Miss 1932," is a bronze, as is also No. 108, entitled "The Rest of the Day is My Own"—a labourer returning from his toil. Flower pictures appear still to retain their popularity, and some skilful and pleasing subjects are amongst the exhibits. No. 55, Miss Mary Eastman's "Autumn Flowers," composed of roses, dahlias and violets, is a rich piece of colour, strongly painted. No. 162, "Harvest," by Mr. Harold F. Abbot, is another skilful piece of work; his lighting is finely painted. Landscapes are strongly represented. No 43, "Temple Church," is by Miss Pullinger, and shows the church now under repair, with scaffolding in position. It may be stated that Miss Pullinger was one of the most successful prize-winners at the last R.A. prize-giving. No. 35, "Grand Union Canal," by Miss Enid Abrahams, is a satisfying piece of work. The building and their reflections on the canal are admirably portrayed. No. 42 is by Miss Elsie Starling—a landscape in pleasing, harmonious colours, with a fir tree silhouetted against the sky. Another work worthy of notice is No. 130, by Miss Marie F. Lievin-Bauwens, a directly painted landscape study. The exhibition remains open until November 5.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

Culross and Bruges.

Sir,—I hate to disagree with one like yourself, who has done so much fine work for the profession, but, as a Scotsman, I would rather hear Bruges called the Culross of Belgium than as you state on page 715 of the last issue of *The Builder*, although I see no reason why either statement should be made. Both possess many mediæval remains, but there is little similarity to anyone with a knowledge of architectural detail.

William Davidson.

£1,000 All-British House Competition.

Sir,—I entirely agree with the very fairly expressed opinion of your correspondent, Mr. L. W. Harding, as to the cost of the selected design, but the further criticism, which occurred to me when I saw your illustration, is that the design occupies the entire width of the site specified; consequently, no space is left to reach the entrance door located on the end elevation of the building built up to the party line. This is ignored in the perspective view by representing the more spacious character of the site.

An Old Assessor and F.R.I.B.A. (Retired).

Sir,—Amongst others, I am waiting to see the reply to the letter of Mr. E. G. Allen, F.R.I.B.A., in your issue for October 7, *re* the construction of the first prize house in this competition. Such a thing should not be allowed to pass without some explanation.

W. A. H.

Low-Priced Tenders.

Sir,—It could not be expected that the building industry would escape the depression that is so prevalent, but it is unfortunate that it suffers from an additional evil, not common to general industry, viz., the circumstances that produce tenders at figures at which it is utterly impossible for the work to be carried out.

The provisional and p.c. sums are common to all tendering, and, if the estimator knows his business, so is the cost covering capacities, etc., of materials used by the builders, leaving only the estimated cost of labour and profit, if any, upon which there should be little difference of opinion.

Amongst the reputable and well-established contracting firms one seldom sees any very marked differences in tenders, and under present conditions these firms are prepared, in order to keep intact their staff, organisation, etc., to give practically 20s. in the pound to the building owner. It is therefore difficult to understand how other firms not so well established appear to be able sometimes to give the building owner often as much as 25s. in the pound.

In searching for the reason of this further phase of misfortune to the building industry, one can only arrive at the conclusion that despair and fear of having to close up business may make a firm take on work at practically any price to keep going and pay the bills on the last job—merely deferring the evil day and making it a worse day for themselves, and, incidentally, for others.

Ignorance in estimating is probably another reason. One sees all subjects in the industry catered for in the various schools, etc., and while it is appreciated that estimating can only be suitably taught when many other subjects are mastered, yet there is an appalling lack of suitable teachers on this subject, which is really the life's blood of the industry.

There is a further element: The estimator being slack, and fearing discharge, is tempted to get work at any price in order to keep his job, and unless the head of a firm is a competent critic of the priced bills of quantities, he may be paying considerably more than the estimator's salary.

It must be obvious that an established firm cannot afford to give 25s. in the pound, and also more obvious that those firms on the border-line of solvency can the less afford to make monetary gifts to the building owner by way of estimates priced far too low. The conclusion, therefore, is that architects, in the interest of the necessity of their works being completed without a hitch, and also completed with some regard to quality, finish, etc., should hesitate to accept an estimate which obviously offers the impossible.

"ROMAN BUILDER."

Heating in the Small House.

SIR,—Mr. John Raywood raises a wide variety of questions in his article of October 14 on "Heating and Ventilation in Small Houses." The numerous systems evolved by modern engineers combine with the idiosyncrasies of the world and his wife to complicate the problem both of design and of equipment. Consequently, even the small house presents ample opportunity for variations in opinion and method.

For example, the coal fire takes many forms, and, as Mr. Raywood suggests, many people are willing to put up with its drawbacks for the sake of its attractiveness. In this matter, however, custom plays a large part. People who think that they could never be happy without the living flame of a coal fire come in time to be content with some alternative which, though less attractive in appearance, has so many compensating advantages.

A similar question arises in connection with the heating of sick rooms. Mr. Raywood states that "a coal fire gives a greater sense of comfort in a sick room than an electric radiator, and especially so where a patient does not require constant nursing or is in the convalescent stage." While this may be true enough in many cases, it is far from being valid in all. It is not always possible for the patient to see a coal fire or enjoy the direct influence of its beams, whereas an electric fire may be placed anywhere. Moreover, a coal fire requires constant and skilful nursing to provide exactly the degree of heat necessary for the comfort of the patient. Even under the best conditions its response is very slow to a demand for a reduction or increase in warmth. On the other hand, an electric fire can effect quick changes in temperature.

An incidental point of some importance is that a coal fire involves a certain amount of noise at intervals. Some nurses may possess the skill to make up or rake out a fire without disturbing the patient, but the gift is rare. Apart from stoking, coal fires have been known to disturb precious slumber by suddenly "settling" or by dropping a coal in the grate. When the patient is convalescent, an electric fire enables him to sit in any part of the room—even close to an open window—and yet protect himself from cold draughts. This boon is not available with any other form of heating.

Towards the end of his article Mr. Raywood refers to the probability that we shall soon be called upon to revise our methods of heating, for domestic as well as other buildings. When such revision is undertaken, the latest forms of low-temperature electric heating—convector heating, tubular heating, and panel heating from either the walls or ceiling—will take a prominent part. They possess many advantages which are worthy of close study by architects and builders.

ADAM GOWANS WHYTE.

The Behaviour of Wood Block Floors.

SIR,—In connection with an article of mine and some correspondence that arose out of it, the following may be of interest. I am now studying the Report of the Building Research Stations for 1931, and on page 26 find the following remarks:—

"The so-called 'creosotes' normally used as priming agents" (the coating that is often given to the surface rendering of concrete before the blocks are laid), "contain appreciable quantities of phenols and, in consequence, attack the bases present in concretes made with Portland cements. This action results in dusting and sometimes disintegration. . . . Black varnishes appear to be preferable for general use as priming agents."

Every architect and builder should, of course, obtain and study the Research Station Reports for himself, but unfortunately many do not. The above remarks will for many clear up a puzzling difficulty, and I quote them in order to give them the wide publicity of your columns.

J. R. TAYLOR.

"THE BUILDER" DEBATE

LVI.—RESTRICTION OF ENTRANTS INTO THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

SIR,—Quite recently I had an interesting conversation with the headmaster of a large secondary school. The subject of the conversation was one of his senior scholars, who proposed entering the architectural profession and had come to me for advice. I was very reluctant to assume responsibility for advising a boy to enter upon a career in which there is widespread unemployment, indifferent prospects, and keen competition, and therefore went to his master for advice. The latter assured me that the conditions prevailing in my profession were only typical of those in practically all careers open to boys leaving school at the present time, and that if I shirked the responsibility, it was merely transferring it upon another. All I had to consider, he said, was whether the boy was fitted for the career and whether the career was worth following in times of normal industrial activity. If I could answer these questions honestly in the affirmative, it was my duty to advise the boy to go forward.

Surely that is the whole subject of this debate as applied to the building industry, the difficulties in which loom large in the minds of those immediately interested, but which are not greater than those confronting practically every other industry. If a man is to be inevitably ranked with the unemployed for a term of years, in what way is it more disastrous for him to be an unemployed builder than an unemployed cotton-spinner, or coal-miner, or road-maker? And if these are all equally placed, is it suggested that it is better for a man to be untrained in any craft, than to have a skilled training at his back, ready for the service of the country in happier times?

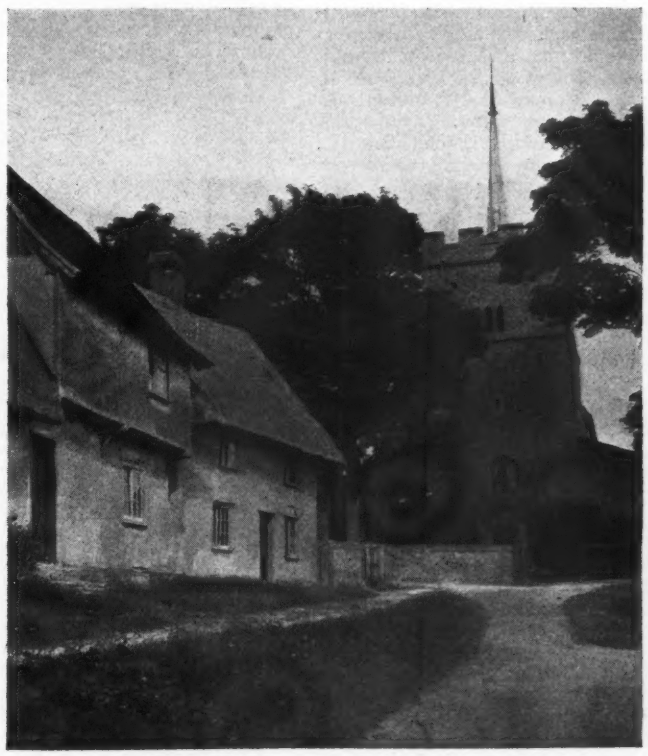
"Positive" has a short memory. Following the War, during which youngsters were soldiering instead of becoming craftsmen, the supply of skilled labour was very much restricted, and we can all remember how grievously that reflected upon building activity. We surely do not want to repeat those unpleasant times, especially as we have been suffering from their results ever since.

To plan our future by the abnormal conditions of the present time is the sure way to disaster, and is heaping up trouble to mature in time to come when we hope to see the end of trouble. Let us make no mistake. Every month of inactivity in industry must inevitably add to the intensity of the boom which must come so soon as artificial currency and finance restrictions restore mobility to trade. And this must be more true of the building industry than of any other for there is no trade that can expand without the help of building, and no trade that can move without a due regard to building maintenance.

For heaven's sake let us be ready for those times. Do not let us sell our boots because we have sprained an ankle. Let us have young trained labour in plenty ready to pick up the urgent tasks awaiting us, even though we have not at the moment a job ready for each young apprentice as he finishes his time. If we are to take the reverse view, then we may as well prepare for the end of civilisation.

I am aware of the problem of machinery; but this is in no way peculiar to the building industry. Its solution is not a matter of training a few machine-minders and a host of idlers, but of equipping the individual with the means of enjoying in a healthy way the greater proportion of leisure which the machine age will offer in a well-ordered world. And after all, the machine problem presses less urgently upon the building industry than upon many others. There are few trades where craftsmanship maintains a higher importance than in building. I see nothing in "Positive's" suggestion than yet another project to cramp and restrict the free play of natural employment when the wheels of industry regain their natural momentum, and I oppose it, root and branch.

NEGATIVE.



Flint-walled Church and Thatched Cottages, Wendens Ambo.

(*See next page.*)

THE VILLAGE LAY-OUT

IX.—WENDENS AMBO, ESSEX

By FRANK BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

Wendens Ambo, known as "Wendens" by the local inhabitants, is a little secret village. Hurrying along the road with that strange persisting desire for speed as if trying to catch a train, one runs in and runs out of Wendens almost before realising it is a village. Concentrating to negotiate first one sharp turn, changing gear uphill, and then immediately wheeling on another turn, one all but misses the best part of Wendens as it flicks by, the view up the little road running off at right-angles to the church.

In this north-west corner of Essex the renown of Audley End and of the old houses of Newport overshadow such humble neighbours as Wendens Ambo. A traveller on the broad North Road, sated with the more prominent beauty of Newport, would see no reason to deviate westward at the bidding of a signpost proclaiming "Wendens Ambo" and at that with another signpost pointing to Audley End.

Wendens Ambo Village.

The Great Barn, Brendon Hall Farm.

Wendens, securely hugging its sharp "S" bend, seems to be laughing up its sleeve. Nobody comes trying to interfere with it, no antique shop or teashop elbows its way in. The business of Wendens is farming, farming to be done earnestly and with vigour in order to bring in an honest living. Wendens is well aware of its own special beauty, but seeks no opportunity to announce the fact. It seems to say "You *can* stop and take a picture of the church if you want to, but mind the horses and the hay-cart."

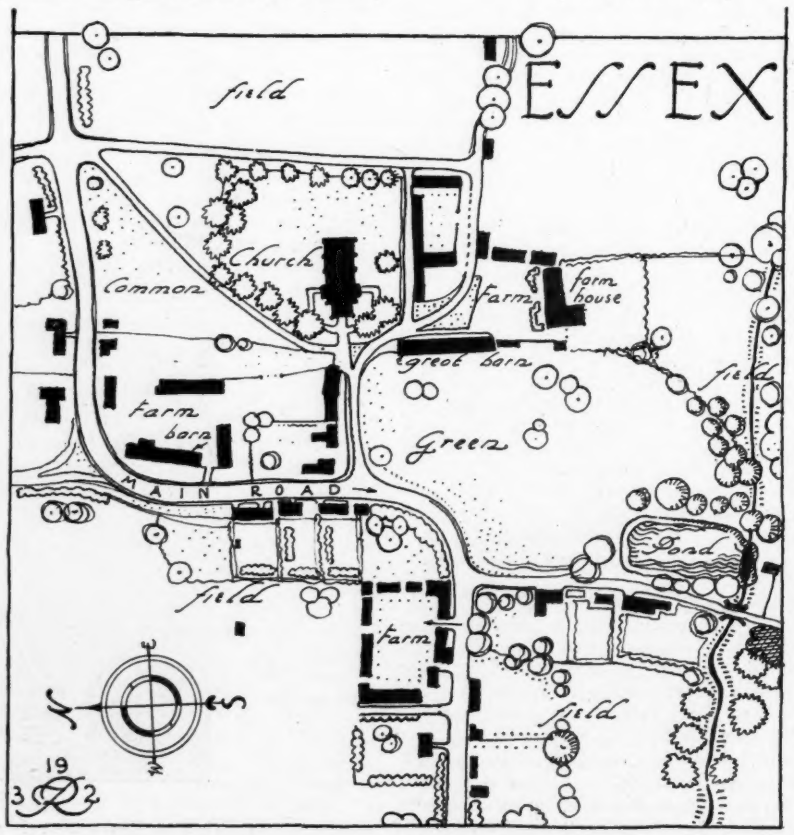
The "S" bend forming the spinal cord of the village throws off other roads at three joints. One falls down right into the winding stream at a point where it links with the large lake-like duck pond, and then runs on southward. Another rises northward through a deep cutting, to disappear vaguely into the woods. Then the third, after a straight course towards the west end of the church, swings round into the courtyard of the Brendon Hall Farm. One end of the large "S" leads off to the distant railway bridge, and so on to Newport, while the other end winds away over the fields through Hertfordshire and on into Buckinghamshire.

Unlike Bawburgh, where all the farms stand outside the precincts of the village, here in Wendens no fewer than four farms take up their positions. One of these, ranking as the "Hall," groups around a large Georgian house, gabled, broadly proportioned, and screened in front by short yew hedges. Outbuildings, long and high roofed, stretch arms around three squares, and head off along the border of a pasture field. The great barn is probably as large and magnificent as any of its kind to be found in the country. To the Green it displays a clear 150 ft. of thatched slope, brick gabled and bonneted at the ends, and three massive entrances proudly throw up their thatched and gabled heads over thickly thrusting its weight on to short weather-boarded walls. But towards the farm court, tarred doorways like three black sentinels. Another farm to the westward presents the frontages of two dwellings to the roadway, and distributes barns and outhouses around one square court entered direct through a necking between the two dwellings. Through another neck carts come from and go to the grazing field lying beyond.

The group of thatched cottages with the flint-walled and flèche-capped church along to which they lead appears to be the old foundation of the village. The cottage windows look out southward over the Green, down to the tree-bordered stream and beyond, over a broad, undulating landscape picked out tidily with a myriad of hedge-groves and clustering trees like some vast private garden.

Wendens, with three public-houses, is overloaded in this respect, but not unlike other villages. For some perverted commercial reason the countryside now seems to be crammed with public-houses. Some of them are good and proper inns, but many are merely private cottages slightly altered to look like "pubs.," doing no harm and very little trade.

(*To be continued.*)



The Village Lay-out, Wendens Ambo.

View Over the Green, Wendens Ambo.

THE LATE SIR MERVYN MACARTNEY

AN APPRECIATION.

BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

THE death last week of Sir Mervyn Macartney, at the age of seventy-nine, deprives the architectural profession of one of its most distinguished members of the older school, and of one of the few remaining links with the "Queen Anne Revival" of the 'eighties of last century, which helped to guide domestic design back to the path of tradition from which it had strayed so sadly during the Victorian period.

Mervyn Edmund Macartney was born in 1853, the fourth son of Maxwell Macartney, of Rosebrook, Co. Armagh. He went up to Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1873, took his degree in 1877, and went straight into the office of Norman Shaw, the chief protagonist of the "back to tradition" movement. Here he met, as fellow assistants, several men who afterwards made names and reputations for themselves in architecture, including the late Ernest Newton, the late W. R. Lethaby, the late Gerald Horsley, the late E. S. Prior and Mr. Arthur Keen. Unlike Shaw, Macartney never went through a "Gothic period," and thus never had to suffer the painful experience of intellectual metamorphosis. He was a convinced classicist almost from the first, and, though a sincere admirer of his master's genius as a designer, had little liking for the picturesque idiosyncrasies in which Shaw indulged. In perhaps only one, and a very early, design—"Kent Hatch," Westerham—does Macartney show the direct influence of Shaw; afterwards he went to the fountain head of his chosen style for inspiration.

Few architects of his time can have had so wide a knowledge of English Renaissance architecture as he possessed. While engaged with the late John Belcher on the preparation of "Later Renaissance Architecture in England," he cycled over nearly all England in search of examples for illustration. He missed very little of any importance. Friends of his were constantly trying to "stump" him with some gem of design discovered in some remote part of the country; but nearly always Macartney knew of it already. He had, too, an extraordinarily retentive memory; twenty or more years after visiting a building he could draw it with almost complete accuracy as to form and detail. To Macartney as much as to anyone do we owe the recovery of our dignified Georgian tradition, as witnessed by the large amount of excellent work in this manner produced within recent years.

He took a prominent part in the Arts and Crafts movement of the late 'eighties, and was one of the founders of the Art Workers' Guild, of which he was Master in 1900, and he occasionally showed at its exhibitions pieces of furniture of his own design, much of it having a playful originality of character. Incidentally, he was a great lover of the antique and possessed a fine collection of old furniture, silver and china. Inspired by the beautiful things produced by Morris, and as a sort of protest against the ugliness of contemporary trade furniture, he joined, somewhere about 1890, in a furniture-making business, which was given the title of Kenton & Co., in association with Mr. (now Sir) Reginald Blomfield, Lethaby, Gimson, Stephen Webb, and a certain retired colonel of cavalry. Sir Reginald has recorded that they "used to meet from time to time in each other's rooms and portion out the designs among ourselves. Each designer was solely responsible for his own work, superintending the workmen in a well-lit workshop we had hired, over some stables at the back of Bedford-row. Kenton's really did exceedingly well. We had an exhibition in the hall of Barnard's Inn and sold some £700 worth of furniture." The venture came to an end through lack of capital. "We divided the unsold furniture among ourselves (says Sir Reginald), and in most cases each man took what he had designed himself. I have still a charming little writing-table designed by Macartney."

Macartney's practice as an architect was largely confined to domestic work, though he carried out new public libraries for the Islington Borough Council, and produced some notable, but unsuccessful, competition designs of a civic character, as, for instance, for the South Kensington Museum and the "Strand Crescent," as it was first proposed to call Aldwych. His houses and gardens, of which he designed a great number, are all of a quiet and dignified character, mostly in the Queen Anne or Georgian tradition. His work is to be seen in many counties, and it shows an unfailing mastery of materials, whether they be brick, stone, tile or slate. He had much to do with the revival of garden design on architectural lines, and dealt informatively with the subject in his "English Houses and Gardens of the 16th and 17th Centuries."

For many years Macartney held the positions of Surveyor to the Fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral and of Consulting Architect to Durham Cathedral. At St. Paul's he carried out some excellent work, in complete sympathy with Wren's masterpiece, including the reredos in carved wood and the gilt bronze altar rail in the Chapel of St. Michael and St. George, and the Lord Kitchener Memorial Chapel, the latter in collaboration with Mr. Reid Dick, A.R.A., as sculptor. His work in the preservation of the Cathedral, in recognition of which he received his knighthood, is too recent to need more than a brief mention here. He was always a jealous guardian of the Cathedral, and resolutely opposed any proposal to make excavations in its neighbourhood; indeed, it was largely as a result of his representations, in association with the Cathedral authorities, that the City Corporation's project for St. Paul's Bridge was abandoned.

As a man Macartney won the respect, admiration and affection of all who came into contact with him. Modest and unassuming in disposition, he had a most cheery nature, and his scholarship lay lightly upon him. He had a whimsical sense of humour, and a fund of good stories. He was entirely without "side," and treated his assistants and his builders as brothers and equals, and thus obtained, as he deserved, enthusiastic and whole-hearted service. His office was a sort of democratic brotherhood, where all who had anything to say could say it fearlessly, with the knowledge that it would be considered strictly on its merits. Over some difficulty of design or planning, for instance, he would often call his assistants around him and invite their opinions. The matter would be thoroughly debated, and finally settled to everybody's satisfaction. Macartney made a great point of good proportions, and would take the utmost care over the smallest detail in order to see that it bore the right relation to the whole.

As one of his old assistants observed, "It was a pleasure to work in Macartney's office." He attracted to his service many able men, including Mr. W. Godfrey Allen, F.R.I.B.A., who succeeded him in the Surveyorship of St. Paul's.

Macartney was essentially of the old school, a scholar and a gentleman, belonging more to the leisurely, easy-going days of the eighteenth century than to the turmoil and commercialism of the twentieth. It was impossible for him to offend against his own high principles, either in the ethical sense or in the matter of architectural design. Simple and dignified, like his work, he was a most humane and lovable character, and will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

To the foregoing a few further particulars may be added. Sir Mervyn was elected a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1889 but, with several other well-known architects, resigned from that body in 1891 over the question of registration, which he opposed. He rejoined in 1906, when the Institute seriously took up the question of architectural education—a subject in which he was keenly interested. He was a past member of the R.I.B.A. Council and of the Board of Architectural Education. He toured on the Continent and in America, and was elected an honorary corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects. For many years he was the editor of "The Architectural Review." His works include the Guinness Trust Buildings, Marlborough-road and Vauxhall-square; alterations, "Swaylands," Kent; "Angley Park," Kent; "Bussock Wood," Newbury; "The Court," Woolhampton; 169, Queen's-gate; 1 to 7, Egerton-place; and houses at Westerham and elsewhere; Downham Church; and repairs to several City and other churches. Lately, also, Sir Mervyn had been consulted with regard to the repair of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Sir Mervyn married in 1891 Elizabeth Wilhelmina, second daughter of the first Lord Ritchie of Dundee, but leaves no issue.

The remains were cremated at Golders Green Crematorium last week, and on Tuesday last a memorial service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, at which a large number of architects and others were present, including Sir Reginald Blomfield, Sir George Humphreys, Sir Wyndham Dunstan and Messrs. Walter Tapper, H. M. Fletcher, Arthur Keen, J. E. Drower, Rustat Blake, Charles Lee, Ernest Maides, Detmar Blow, Beresford Pite, J. G. P. Meaden, and the Rev. Charles Clark, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Brendon Hall Farm.

A VISIT TO RUSSIA.

THERE was a large attendance of members and visitors at the Architectural Association on Monday last, when an address was given by Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., on his impressions during his visit this year to Russia. The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides made from photographs taken during the tour.

Mr. Lovett Gill presided in the absence of the President, Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., who has recently undergone an operation. Mr. Gill said the President was progressing favourably, and expected to be with them at the next ordinary general meeting

The Chairman then moved a vote of condolence, which was passed, to the relatives of those members of the Association who had died since their last general meeting, namely, Messrs. E. H. Abbott, W. R. Lawrence, G. D. Watson, D. G. Tanner, R. A. Jack and P. L. Waterhouse.

Mr. F. R. Yerbury, in the course of his address, said that the subject of Russia, so far as the Association was concerned, had the promise of becoming a hardy annual for discussion at their meetings, and it was one of the penalties which everyone paid who went to Russia to have to talk about it when he came back. It was very difficult to know what to say of the developments which were taking place in Russia. One went there, as he did, with an open mind, and one came back—at any rate, this was the experience of a friend of his—with a mind completely blank. The experience of arriving at Leningrad was really a very thrilling one, because many people looked for, or expected to find, a land divested of all the beautiful things of the olden days, whereas, in point of fact, they found one of the most lovely water fronts in Europe. They came across rows and rows of buildings of the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century periods covered in stucco and painted in the most attractive colours of many and varied shades, the colour most favoured perhaps being yellow. It interested him very much to discover that the best buildings in Russia were being restored by the present régime. He thought no mistaken ideas should exist on that matter, and that they should understand that whatever criticism one might make of the present régime in Russia, they could rest assured that the Russians had a very strong appreciation of the good buildings which they had, and that they were keeping and preserving the best of them. While he was there, the building that was the Czar's palace was being painted up to its old condition with a very careful selection of colour. He also observed that they were repairing the road in the square in front of the palace, and that apparently it was the intention to repave the whole of the streets with wooden blocks. Incidentally, he thought they were doing the work very badly, so that in view of the cost of repairs to the roads necessitated by this bad workmanship, he did not think that unemployment was likely to trouble Russia very much.

Illustrations were then shown on the screen of other buildings in Leningrad, including the Hermitage. Commenting on the picture of a small church, the lecturer said that one of the things people were told before they went to Russia was that it was impossible for anyone to worship there, because all the churches had been pulled down. That was wrong, because there were many churches still standing in Russia, and many of them were packed when the service was going on. In Leningrad he went into a church on one Saturday afternoon and found the place full. The service was going on, with the priest in attendance and incense being burnt. This was a Russian church. Farther down the road he found a Catholic church where a service was taking place in the presence of a large congregation.

The lecturer then showed some illustrations of the bridges in Leningrad. Bridges, he said, were one of the things one was not allowed to photograph in Russia, but he had been able to take pictures of four. They had a way in Russia at the present time of censoring one's photographs, though, generally speaking, one could photograph what one liked. When the photographs were taken they had to be sent through an agency out there to be developed and censored. He had finally discovered that the cause of all this fuss was that some years ago a bomb had been thrown at one of the bridges out there.

Frankly, he had found that most of the interesting buildings in Russia were the old ones. The church of St. Basil—built by Ivan the Terrible—was a very lovely building, with a coloured dome of remarkable beauty. There were one or two other churches in Moscow of the same character. Many of the churches were now used for purely secular purposes, and many of the big houses which were formally owned by wealthy industrialists had also been converted to new uses, to club houses and dwellings for the people, and so forth. Some of the churches had been converted into anti-God museums, where all sorts of ideas were exhibited, and some of the old buildings had been converted into what are described as parks of culture and rest. In Russia, that did not mean anything particular, but usually included a system of propaganda. Those parks of culture and rest existed all over the country, and in some of them there were restaurants with orchestras playing, and furnished with tables decorated with flowers. Another side of the cultural business was the development of sport, of which one saw signs in every big town. One of the things which struck the visitor very much, also, was the class distinction in Russia. People imagined that there was a certain definite equality amongst the people, but there was as much class distinction in Russia as there was anywhere else. A man who earned more money could spend more and could obtain better things.

The lecturer then showed another type of building found on the collective farms. These collective farms, he said, represented the combination of the peasant small holdings into one big farm under one head. The best house on the farm was used for public purposes, for schools for the younger generation, and so forth, and whatever criticism might be made of Russia at the present time, there was one criticism that could not be made, and that was that the children were not looked after. In his view the physique of the children and the general arrangements made for their upbringing were as good as they could be. The physique was almost perfect.

The lecturer then dealt with the position of architects in Russia under the new régime. The party the lecturer was with were invited to meet the architects in Leningrad, and had visited their house, which, he believed, originally belonged to some duke or other. The architects had got a house now which was, indeed, a very fine mansion—most of the big mansions had been taken over by the various trade unions. The House of the Techniques was occupied by the Builders' Trade Union, which embraced everyone connected with the building industry. There was no distinction, so far as the union was concerned, between the architect and the bricklayer. They were supposed to work together. The men in charge, the officials of the trade unions, were workers, and the same thing applied to similar trade unions where one had that combination of the intellectual and the worker. One found that the worker was put in charge, and the officials—the chairman, the secretary, and so forth—were all workers. These workers were people who worked with their hands; they did not regard the intellectual, the architect, as a worker, and apparently there was a curious fear of these intellectuals, which showed itself in the placing of the worker in charge of the trade unions.

The same thing showed itself in the Communist Party. The Communist Party consisted of between five and six million people out of a total population of about 165 millions. Supposing one was an architect and wanted to belong to the Communist Party, one had to go through certain tests. If a bricklayer or a plumber wanted to belong to the Communist Party he also had to go through certain tests, but the bricklayer or the plumber would be accepted after six months' probation, whereas the architect would have to wait two years before he could get in. They appeared to show some sort of contempt for the intellectual, and yet it was curious to find that the ordinary worker would sometimes tell you with a sort of pride that his son or his two sons, perhaps, under the new régime, would become professors.

On the point of the immigration of English architects into Russia, the lecturer said that he did not think they were wanted. If they did get out there, he did not think they could teach the Russian architect anything of his business, because the Russian architect was an extremely capable man. They had their five-year system of training in the schools, and all of them were employed by the State in all kinds of building in Russia. There were just as many women working in the architect's office as men. The work was carried out in a huge building where one saw the most magnificent drawing. He thought the Russians were, in fact, the best architectural draughtsmen in the world. There was not much to teach the Russian about architecture. He ought to say to the young architect who contemplated going out to Russia to try to find a job, that if he went he would probably come back very disappointed, while even if he got a job he did not think he could stand the conditions under which they had to work. The conditions there were entirely different, and he did not think it would be honest to say otherwise to the average young architect in England who thought of going to Russia than "don't go."

He had met one architect from America who was found accommodation; he had to share a room in a semi-basement with a man and his wife and two children. The American, not being used to such conditions, of course, went to an hotel, where it was costing him 400 roubles a week to live.

As regards the new buildings, the lecturer said that quite frankly he did not find them very interesting. They were very badly built, and there was very little supervision. The workmanship was bad and the general treatment of the buildings was worse. They would probably all collapse before the five years' plan expired, and they would probably have another five years' plan to put them up again.

The Hon. H. A. Pakington moved a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer for his address, which was carried.

Bedford School: New Science Buildings.

The foundation-stone of the new science buildings at Bedford School has been laid. The new buildings will replace the present temporary structure. Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., an Old Bedfordian, is the architect.

THE BUILDING SOCIETIES AND THE GOVERNMENT

A USUALLY well-informed correspondent writes to us as follows :—

Much nonsense has been published in certain London newspapers during the last few days with regard to the position of building societies and the Government. One distinguished head of a building society remarked that 95 per cent. of what had been printed was random guesswork, and only 5 per cent. was founded on sound information of discussions which have been taking place inside the building-society movement.

Those responsible for the direction of these societies are faced to-day with two problems. In the first place, they have immense deposits of capital, estimated in some quarters to be as much as £100,000,000. This is probably not an exaggerated figure, but even one of the smaller banks has at the present time £80,000 000 on deposit. But the banks will only give ½ per cent. in London, whereas building societies are endeavouring to pay 4 per cent. In the second place, those responsible for the societies realise that the bottom has dropped out of the market for the sale of houses costing over £800. In fact, it is difficult to sell houses to-day at even £400 each.

In view of these two difficulties, certain ingenious men within the movement have suggested that the societies should use their millions and buy up municipal estates. Others favour a policy of continuing to finance small building owners. Sir Enoch Hill, of the Halifax Building Society, suggests asking for Government guarantees so that small houses may be built and be let to persons without much capital.

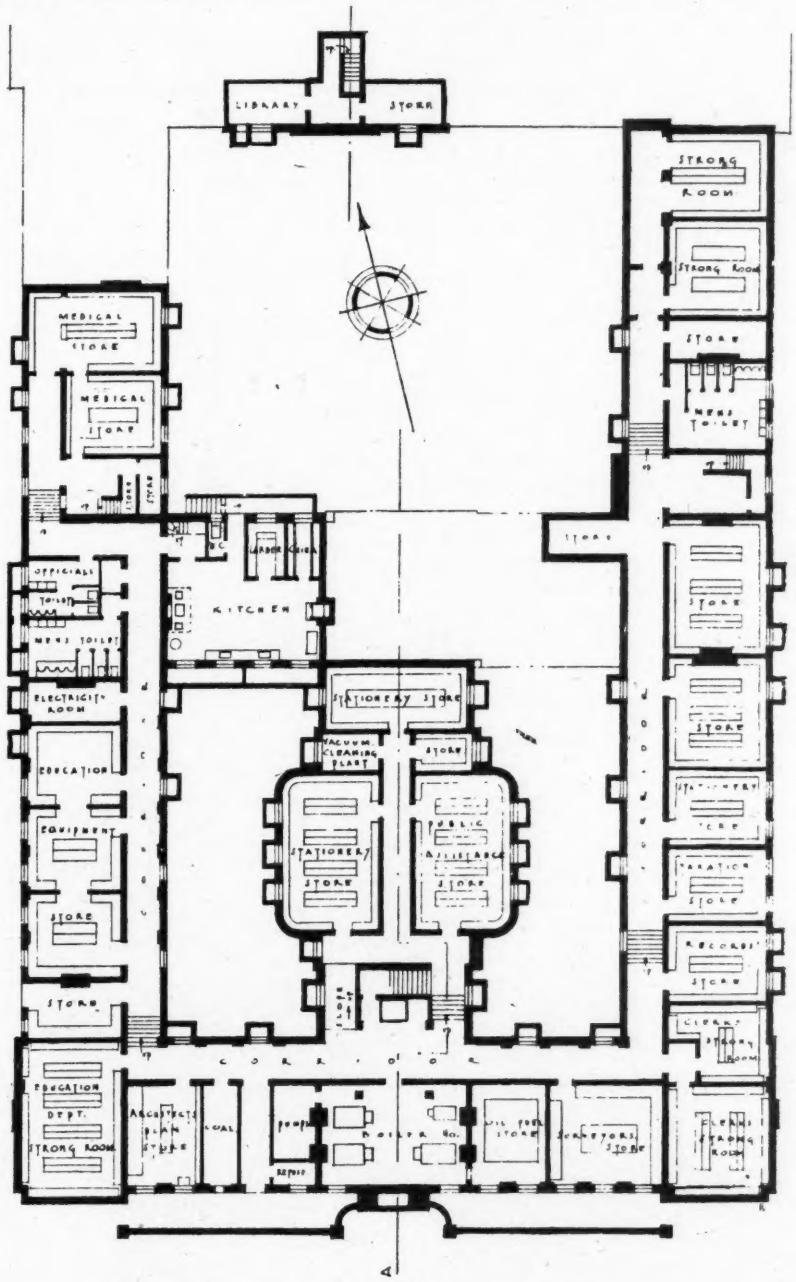
The two policies are worth more careful analysis than has been given in the non-technical Press. The idea of purchasing municipal housing estates, which have involved public funds up to the present in an expenditure of not less than £1,000,000,000, is not new. Many local authorities, where the majority of the councillors favour private-house ownership rather than municipal housing, have, during the past few months, put out feelers as to possible purchases. In many parts of the country individual houses are now being sold to the present tenants. Some years ago the City of London sold its estate at Ilford, making a loss of about £700 on each house. But most local authorities are not inclined, at present, to sell the houses. The "mysterious financiers" prepared to purchase municipal housing estates, of whom so much has been written during the past few days, may be able to buy one or two isolated estates at Bury, or Bolton, or elsewhere, just as a private syndicate some years ago bought the greater part of Bootle from Lord Derby. But it is most unlikely that there will be any general sale of municipal houses to building societies.

The Executive of the National Association of Building Societies decided last Friday to submit to the Ministry of Health the scheme that has been in broad principle under discussion for over two years past. Shortly, the societies offer to lend money for the building of small houses to be let at 10s. or 12s. a week. But as some borrowers will be too poor to put down any deposit, it is proposed that legislation should be passed to enable the State and local ratepayers to share in the possible risks of such loans.

The suggestion is also made in rather vague terms in the official memorandum that if the building societies undertake to use part or their large surplus funds in this way, all subsidies to local authorities, except for slum clearances, should be stopped, so that there may not be competition. Permission is also asked to allow houses to be built 20 to the acre, and certain road charges to be reduced. The scheme has at least four definite advantages: (1) It will encourage house ownership, (2) it will check State expenditure on houses, (3) it will give employment to builders, (4) it is a return to private enterprise.

How far it will be accepted by the Treasury, who will be suspicious of the unknown liability for isolated houses, or by local authorities who are proud of their housing powers, or by housing reformers, who will make a fight for standards, is another matter.

Builders should therefore beware of the various statements that are appearing regarding these schemes. A good deal of water will run under Westminster Bridge before watertight proposals have been approved by the Cabinet. It can be stated definitely that up to the present the Cabinet has not had before it any detailed or complete scheme for utilising the surplus funds of the building societies for the purpose of carrying out working-class housing. But that time may come in the near future.



BASEMENT PLAN

Scale of feet

Lindsey County Council Buildings, Lincoln.

MR. HENRY G. GAMBLE, F.R.I.B.A., late County Architect.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL RESTORED.

After 11 years of labour the repair of Lincoln Cathedral is complete, and a public celebration was held on November 3, at which the Duke and Duchess of York were expected to attend. Built early in the 12th century, successive disasters, in the form of an earthquake, fire, the collapse of the central tower, and the fall of the spire (which occurred in the 16th century), so weakened the fabric that after the war, Sir Francis Fox and Sir Charles Nicholson were called in as consulting engineer and consulting architect to work with the surveyor to the fabric, Mr. R. S. Godfrey, and a report, issued in 1921, was followed by a complete scheme of restoration. How urgently this was needed is shown by the fact that when the report was issued the west wall at a height of over 90 ft. above the ground level was falling away from the tower at the rate of 1 in. in 16 days. The decay was arrested by means of grouting under pressure. Over 52,000 holes were bored for the injector, states the *Manchester Guardian*. The structure has been secured by means of a reinforced concrete framing, the longitudinal members of which pass along the clerestory passages, a framing which in effect ties the whole building together. The bells, which are of great weight, have been set 30 ft. lower in the tower, and a new reinforced concrete top, invisible from below, has been made with rectangular trumpet openings, and with louvres turned up, as a result of which the bells can now be heard many miles away. The cost of these works has been over £130,000.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

National Museum of Wales Extension.

H.R.H. Prince George opened at Cardiff, on October 25, the new east wing and lecture theatre that has been added to the National Museum of Wales. The National Museum has developed slowly. The Royal Charter was granted in 1907, and in 1910 Messrs. Smith and Brewer, of London, were selected as architects. The first contract was let in 1911, but during the war building operations were suspended. Under the adverse conditions of the post-war years special efforts were made to complete the entrance hall and the south-east galleries. That having been done, King George V., who had laid the foundation-stone in 1912, formally opened the Museum on April 21, 1927.

The Museum building generally is designed as a quadrangle, with a garden court, flanked by stone pavilions, in the centre. Of that great scheme, covering five acres of ground and intended to satisfy the requirements of the institution for many generations, about one quarter—the south front and a portion of the west wing—was completed in 1927, when the King opened the building. Thus there existed little more than a noble entrance hall flanked by a few galleries. The inadequacy of that accommodation to the needs and purpose of the institution had long been apparent to the Council. Foundations of the eastern range of galleries and the lecture theatre were constructed before the war; and in 1928, the Government having agreed to contribute £50,000 towards additional gallery accommodation, two contracts, the sixth and the seventh, were placed in 1928 and 1929. Those contracts are now completed at a cost of £143,000.

The new wing, which is in Portland stone, comprises public galleries and lecture theatre. The former will accommodate, on the ground floor, the Departments of Geology and Botany, on the upper floor Archæology, which includes the national folk collection, now for the first time worthily housed, and the collection of national portraits of the Department of Art. In the basement galleries exhibits illustrating primitive industry in Wales will be set up. The lecture theatre, which is furnished with modern equipment, will seat 480 persons.

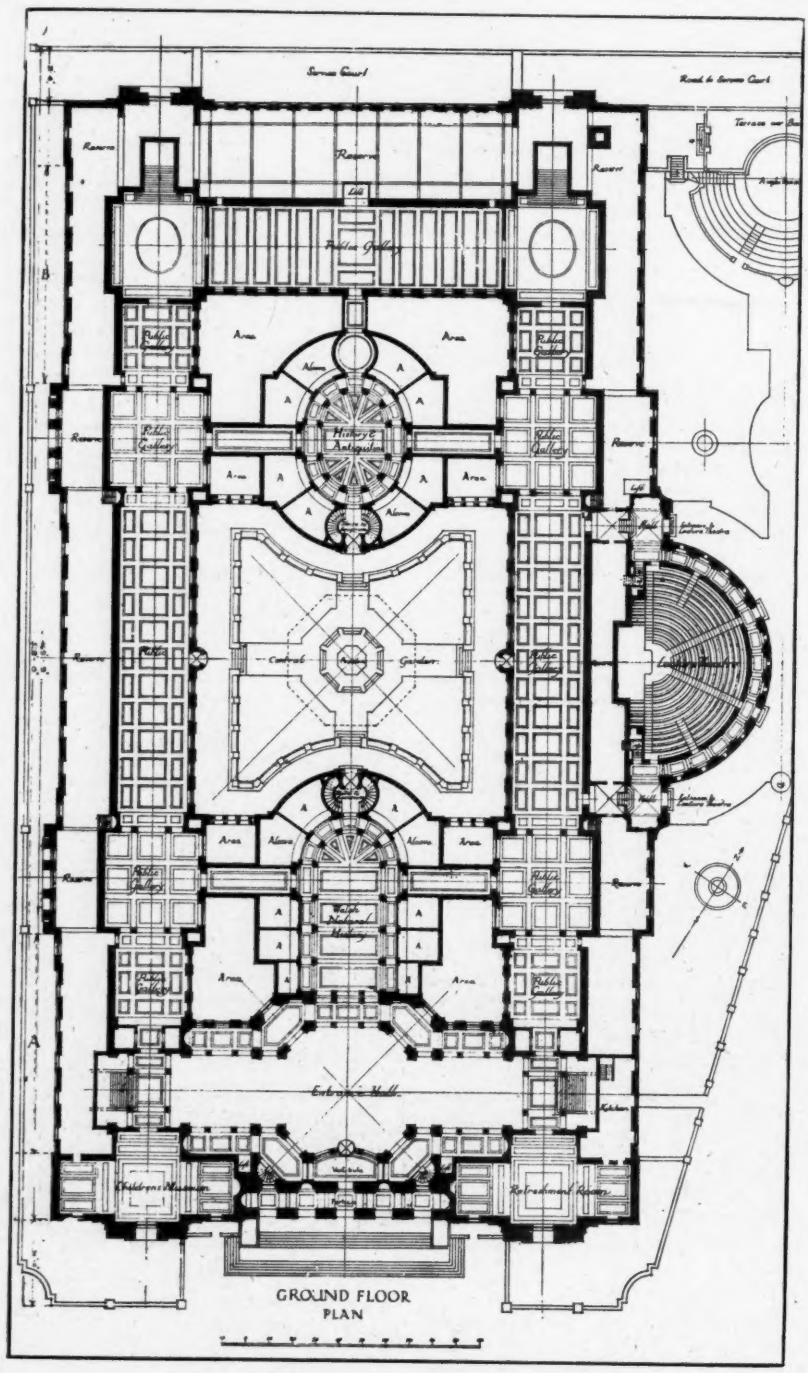
The architects for the whole scheme were Messrs. Smith and Brewer, and on the present contracts, the sixth and seventh, the following were consultants:—Consulting structural engineers, Messrs. Read, Jackson and Parry; consulting heating and ventilating engineer, Mr. T. J. R. Kiernan; and consulting electrical engineer, Mr. John Wayne Morgan. On the sixth contract the general contractors were Messrs. H. Willcock and Co., Wolverhampton, and amongst the principal sub-contractors were:—A. D. Dawnay, steelwork; Henry Hope, metal windows; Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal screens, doors and windows; Mellowes and Co., roof lights; Smith, Major and Stevens, goods lift; Western Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., asphalt; Morris Singer Co. and Gardiner and Sons, balustrades; Nettlefold and Sons, ventilating gratings; John Freeman, granite work; Fenning and Co., marble work; H. J. Cash and and Co., heating, ventilating, cold water and hydrants; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., boundary railings; Page and Stibbs, electrical work; J. W. Gray and Sons, lightning conductors; J. A. King and Co., pavement lights; Cross Bros., sanitary fittings; David Morgan, linoleum; Acme Flooring Co., wood block flooring, and Charles Smith and Co., ironmongery.

On the seventh contract the general contractors were Messrs. W. T. Nicholls, Ltd., Gloucester, and amongst the principal sub-contractors were:—Braithwaite and Co., steelwork; Cash and Co., heating and ventilating; Page and Stibbs, electrical work; Mellowes and Co., roof lights; King and Co., pavement lights; Western Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., asphalt; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., and Mosaic and Terrazzo Co., terrazzo; Sika Francois Co., waterproofing; Sturtevant Engineering Co., vacuum cleaning installation; Crittall Manfg. Co., metal windows; Stuarts Granolithic Co., service staircase; Mr. J. Armitage, carving; Gardiner and Co., Morris Singer Co. and W. A. Baker and Co., metal balustrades; Acme Flooring Co., wood block flooring; J. Panichelli and Sons, fibrous plaster work; May Acoustic Co., Cabots quilt, etc.; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., boundary railings; Cross Brothers, sanitary fittings; Frank Burkitt, fireproof curtain; Fenning and Co., marble work; J. Howell and Co., and David Morgan and Co., linoleum; Leyland and Birmingham Rubber Co., rubber paving; David Morgan, blinds; Nettlefold, ironmongery; Sanderson and Son, "Canotex"; Charles Smith and Co., ironmongery; Waring and Gillow, lecture theatre seats and carpet; John Booth, fireproof doors; J. W. Gray, lightning conductors; and Gaumont Co., lanterns.

Lindsey County Council New Offices, Lincoln.

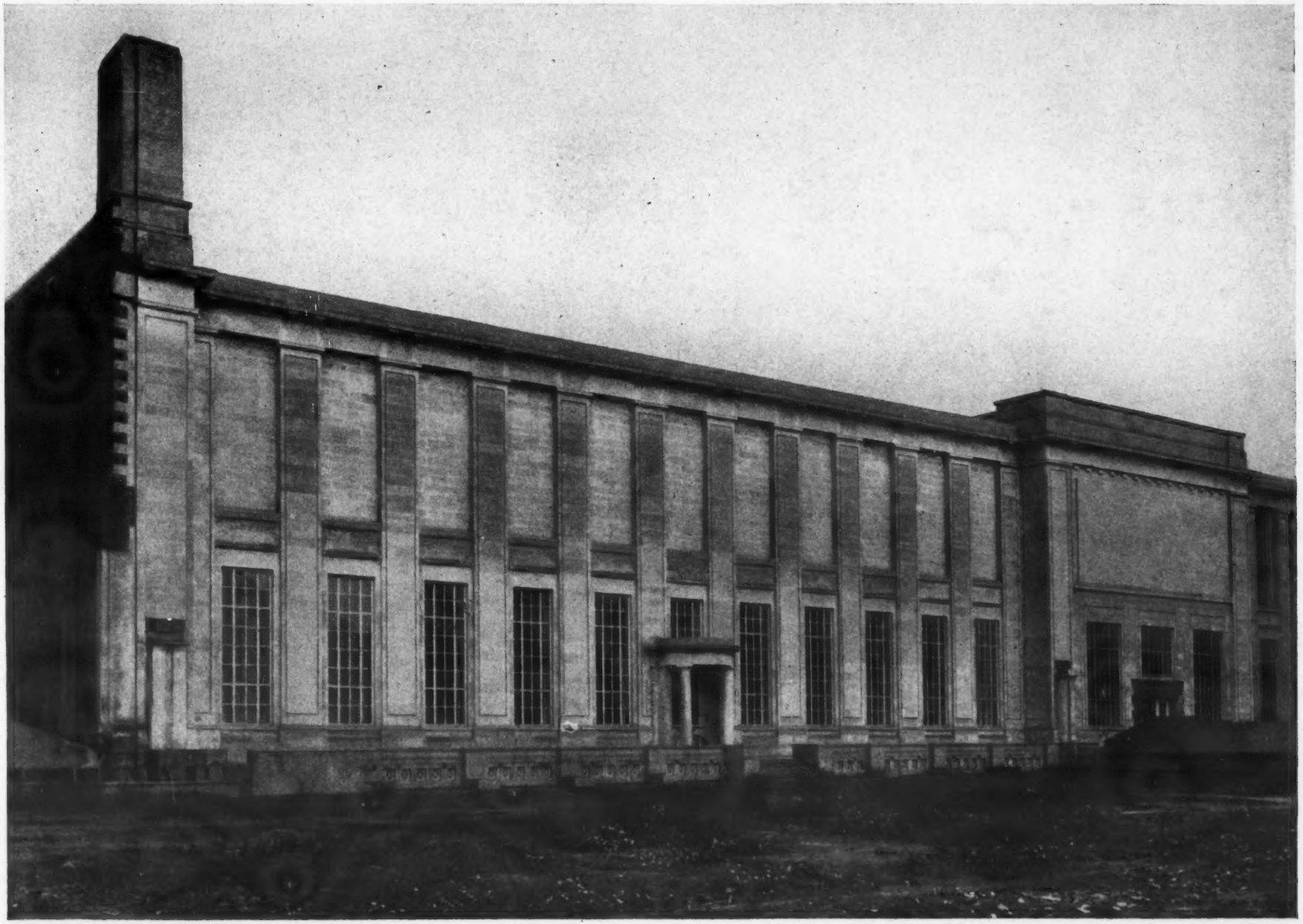
The Lindsey County Council about 1919 decided the time was coming when central offices were a necessity, and that new buildings must be contemplated, and buildings in Newland were purchased, and in 1925 complete sketch plans for using the site were prepared. From time to time different sections of the scheme were built. By 1930 a frontage to West-parade had been obtained through the purchase of additional land, and in that year the Council decided that the need for completion of the buildings had arrived, and in due course the scheme was approved by the authorities concerned and the work put in hand. The plans prepared in 1925 have been very little departed from, and that only in the position of some of the rooms. The plan idea consists of buildings forming two quadrangles. In the lower of these is the council chamber, office accommodation being provided in the enclosing wings. The council chamber can be entered from both sides. Special pains have been taken to obtain the most successful acoustic results possible in the chamber. One of the features of this chamber is the tip-up seats for the councillors, in conjunction with hinged flaps to the desks. By these means it is possible to get a much greater number of councillors comfortably seated in the given area than would be otherwise possible. The work was carried out by Messrs. Hampton & Sons, in the finest English oak and brown hide for the seat coverings. The heating of the present section is on the "Panel"

(*Continued on page* 780.)



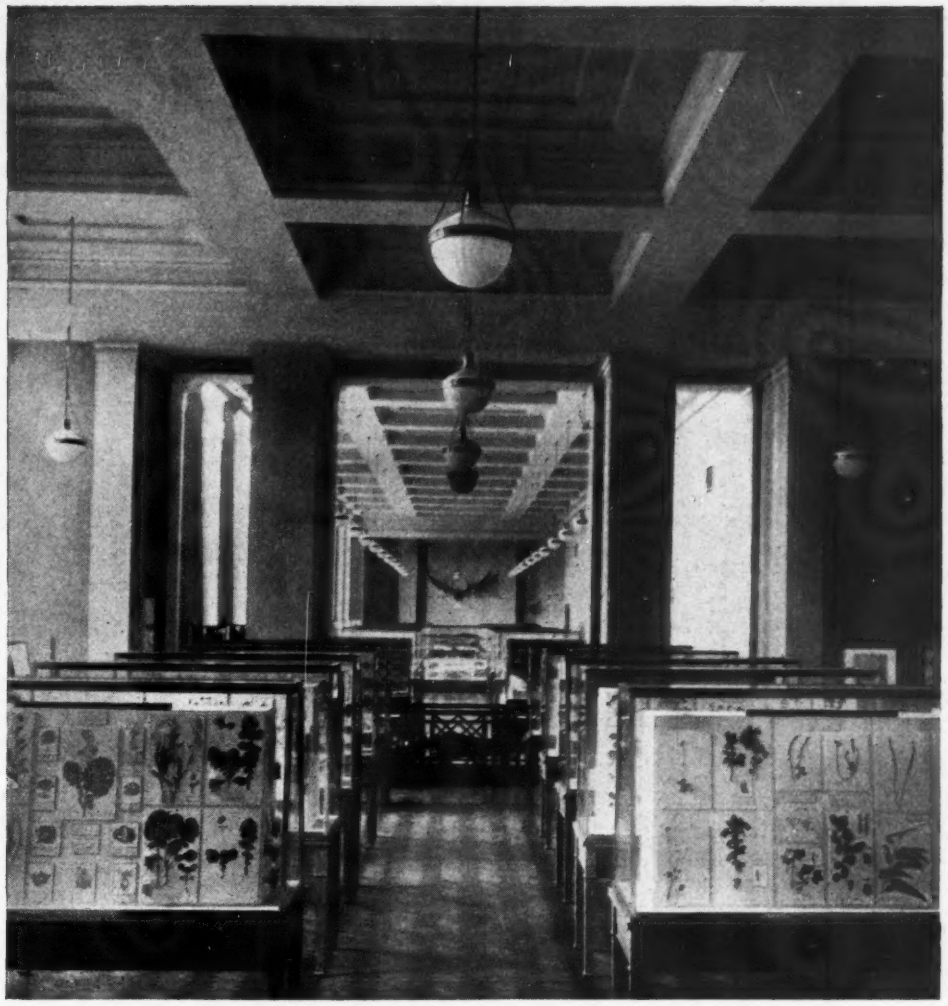
The National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

MESSRS. SMITH AND BREWER, Architects.



The National Museum of Wales, Cardiff: New East Wing Extensions, showing Western Façade.
(The Stack shown is temporary only.)

MESSRS. SMITH AND BREWER, Architects.

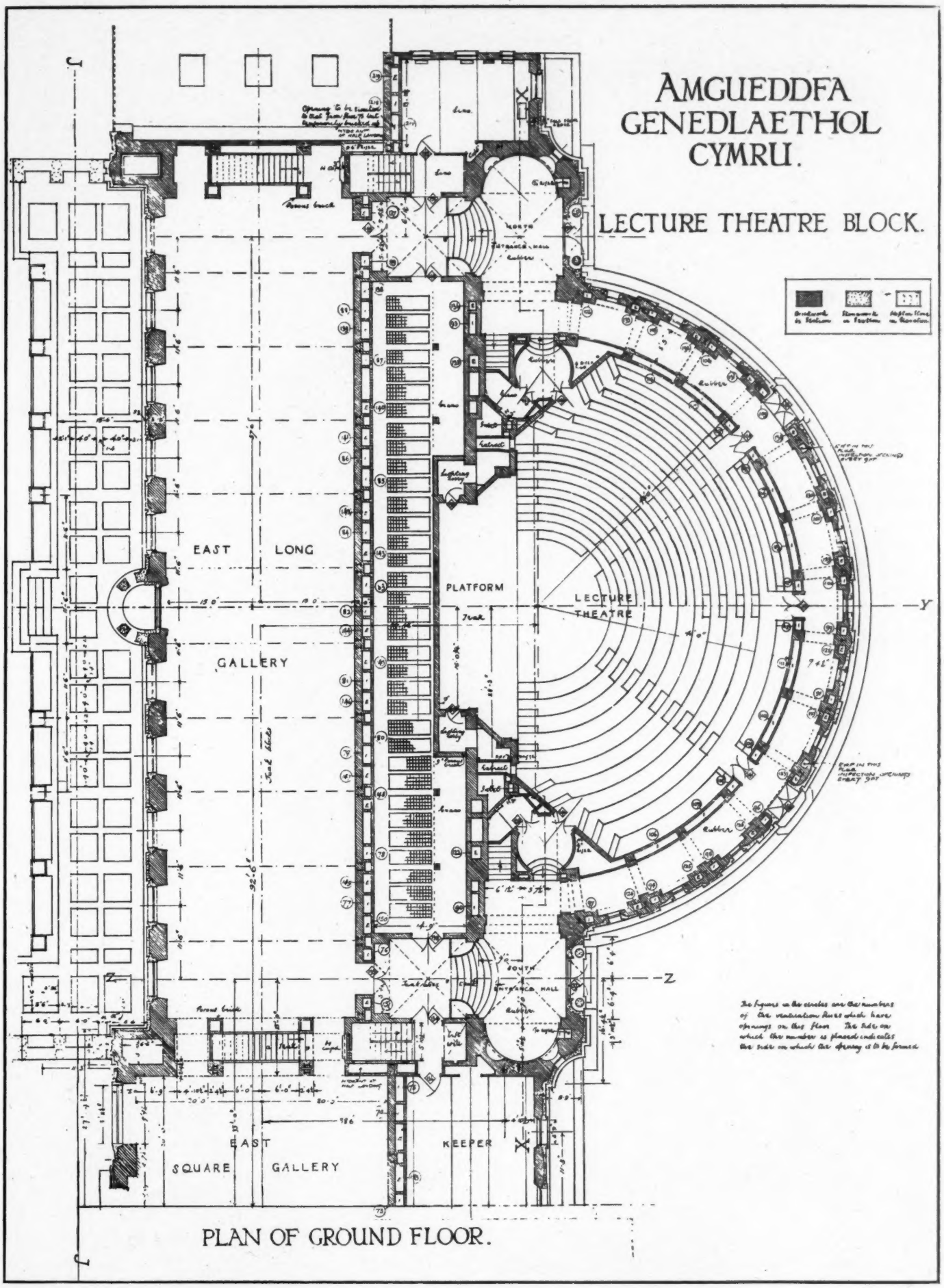


GALLERIES ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

A GALLERY ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

The National Museum of Wales, Cardiff: New East Wing Extensions and Lecture Theatre.

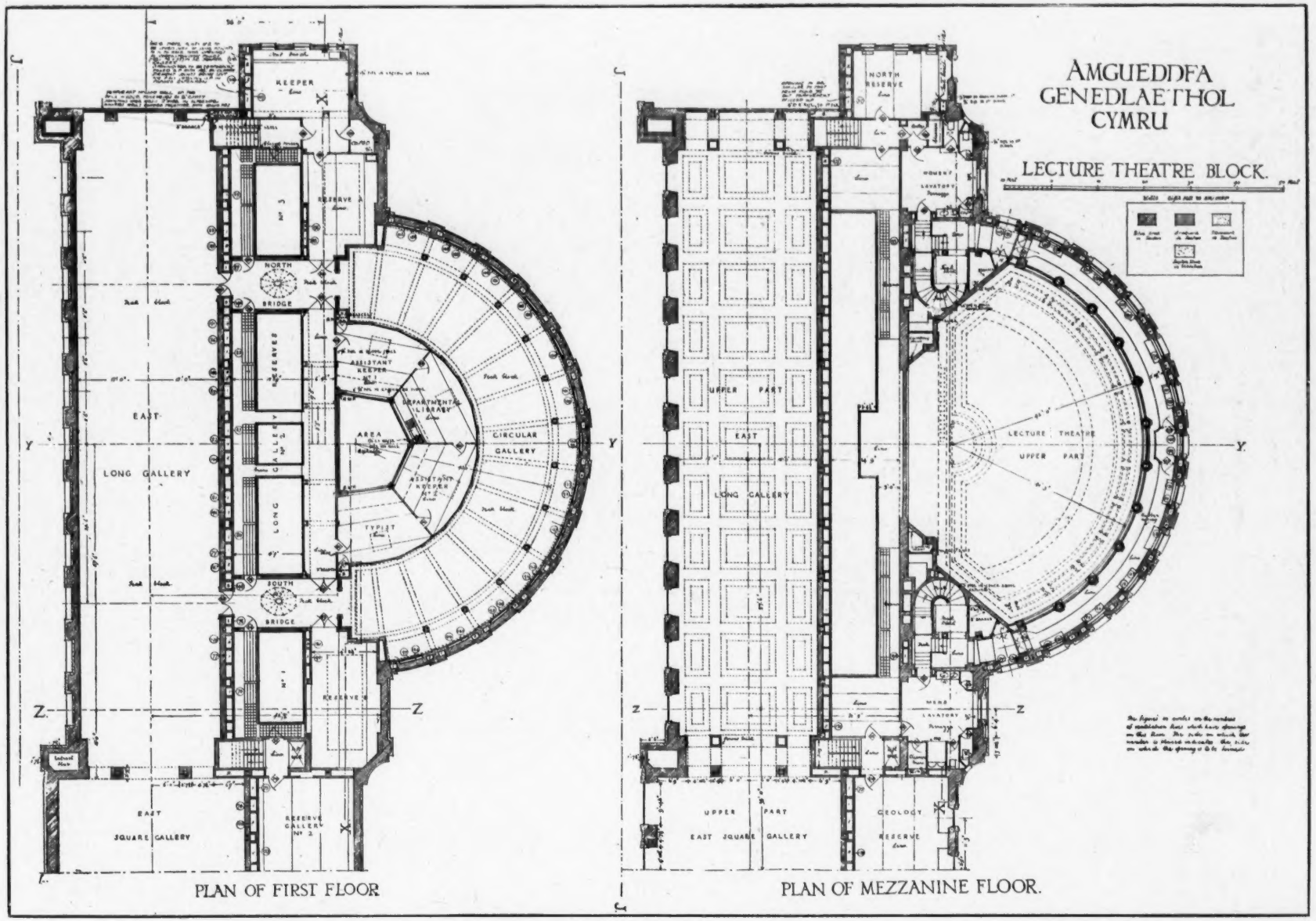
MESSRS. SMITH AND BREWER, Architects.



THE LECTURE THEATRE BLOCK.

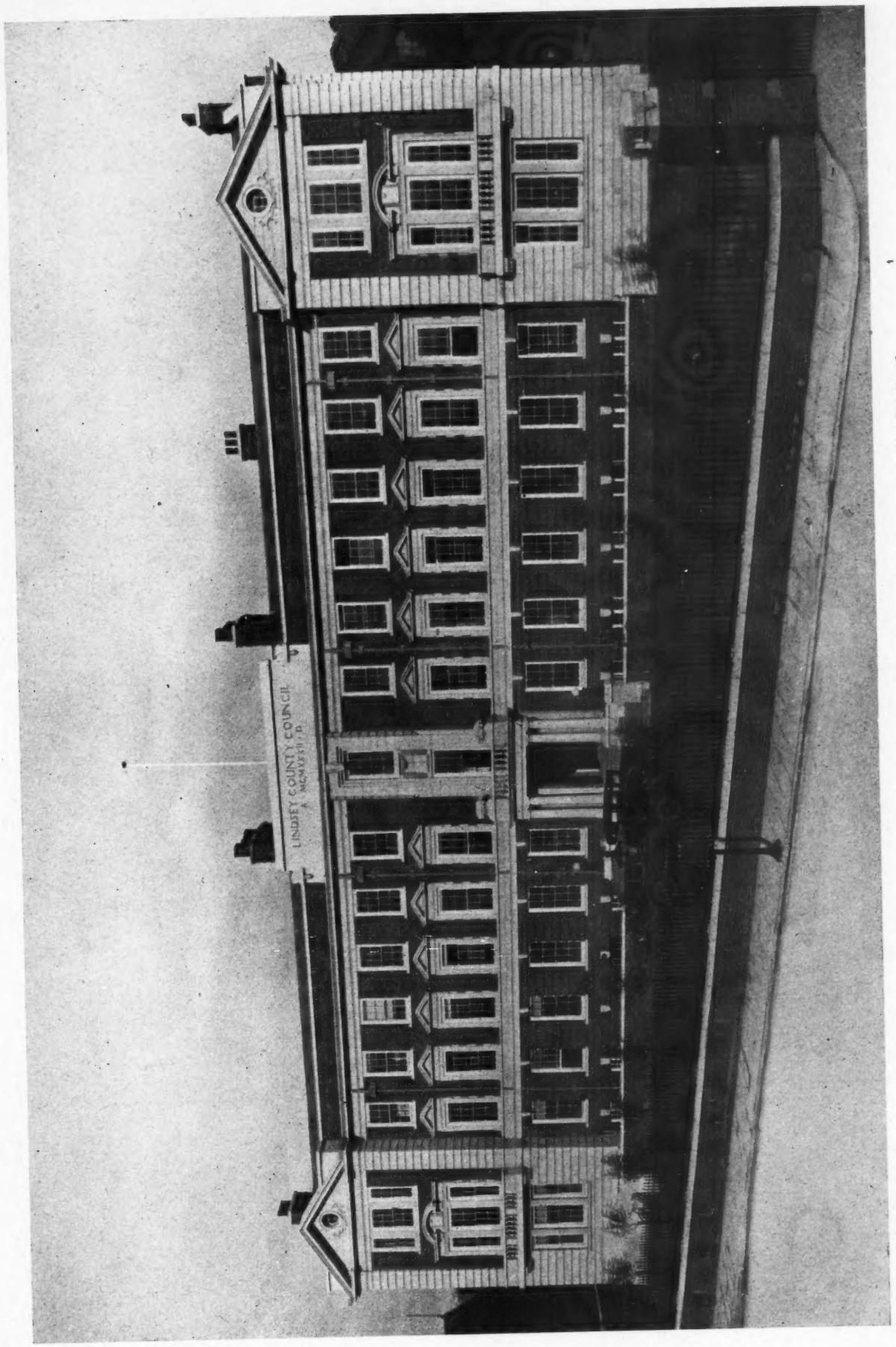
The National Museum of Wales, Cardiff: New East Wing and Lecture Theatre.

MESSRS. SMITH AND BREWER, Architects.



The National Museum of Wales, Cardiff: New East Wing and Lecture Theatre. The Lecture Theatre Block.

MESSRS. SMITH AND BREWER, Architects.



Lindsey County Council Buildings, Lincoln: Elevation towards Newland.

MR. HENRY G. GAMBLE, F.R.I.B.A., late County Architect.

Lindsey County Council Buildings, Lincoln: The Council Chamber.

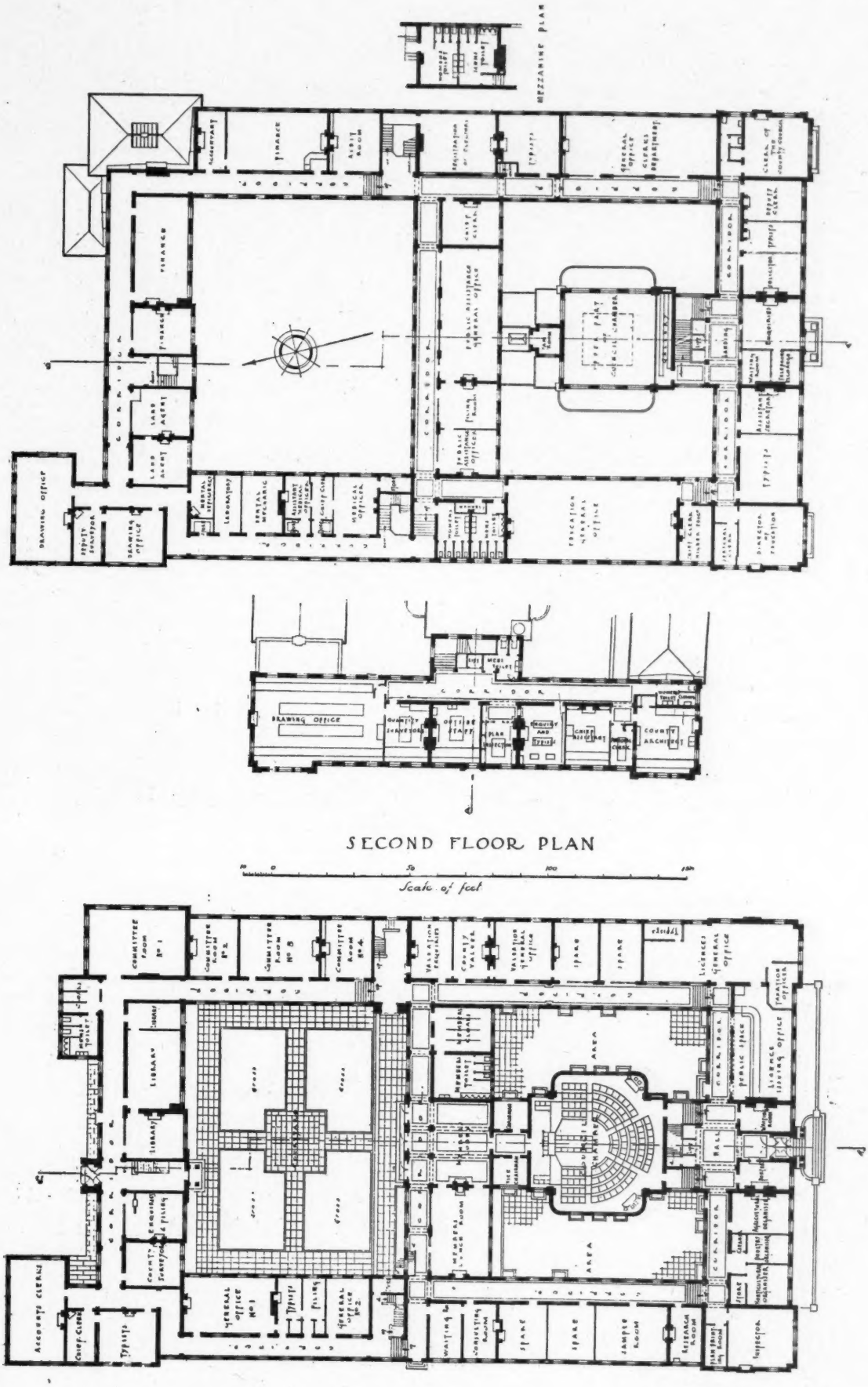
MR. HENRY G. GAMBLE, F.R.I.B.A., late County Architect.

ENTRANCES FROM WEST PARADE, SHOWING CARETAKERS' LODGES.

DETAIL OF CENTRE PORTION OF NEWLAND ELEVATION.

Lindsey County Council Buildings, Lincoln.

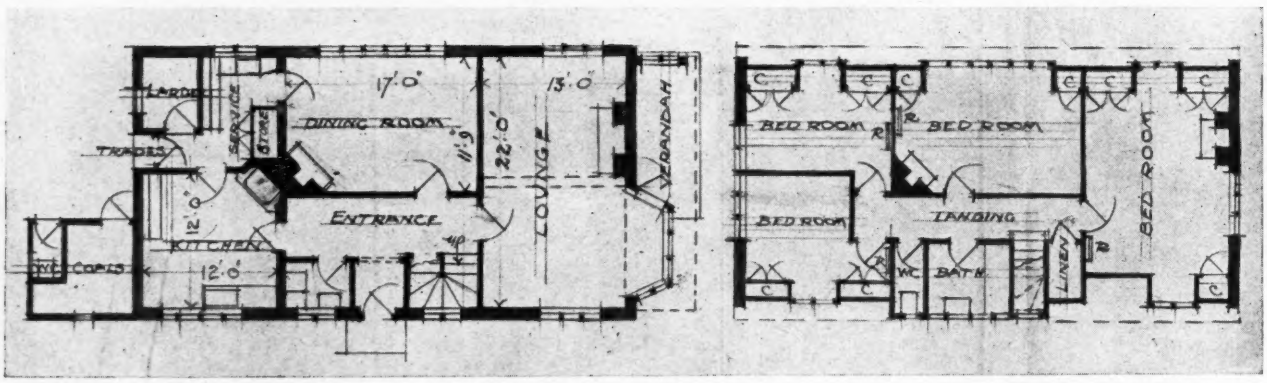
MR. HENRY G. GAMBLE, F.R.I.B.A., late County Architect.



Lindsey County Council Buildings, Lincoln.

MR. HENRY G. GAMBLE, F.R.I.B.A., late County Architect.

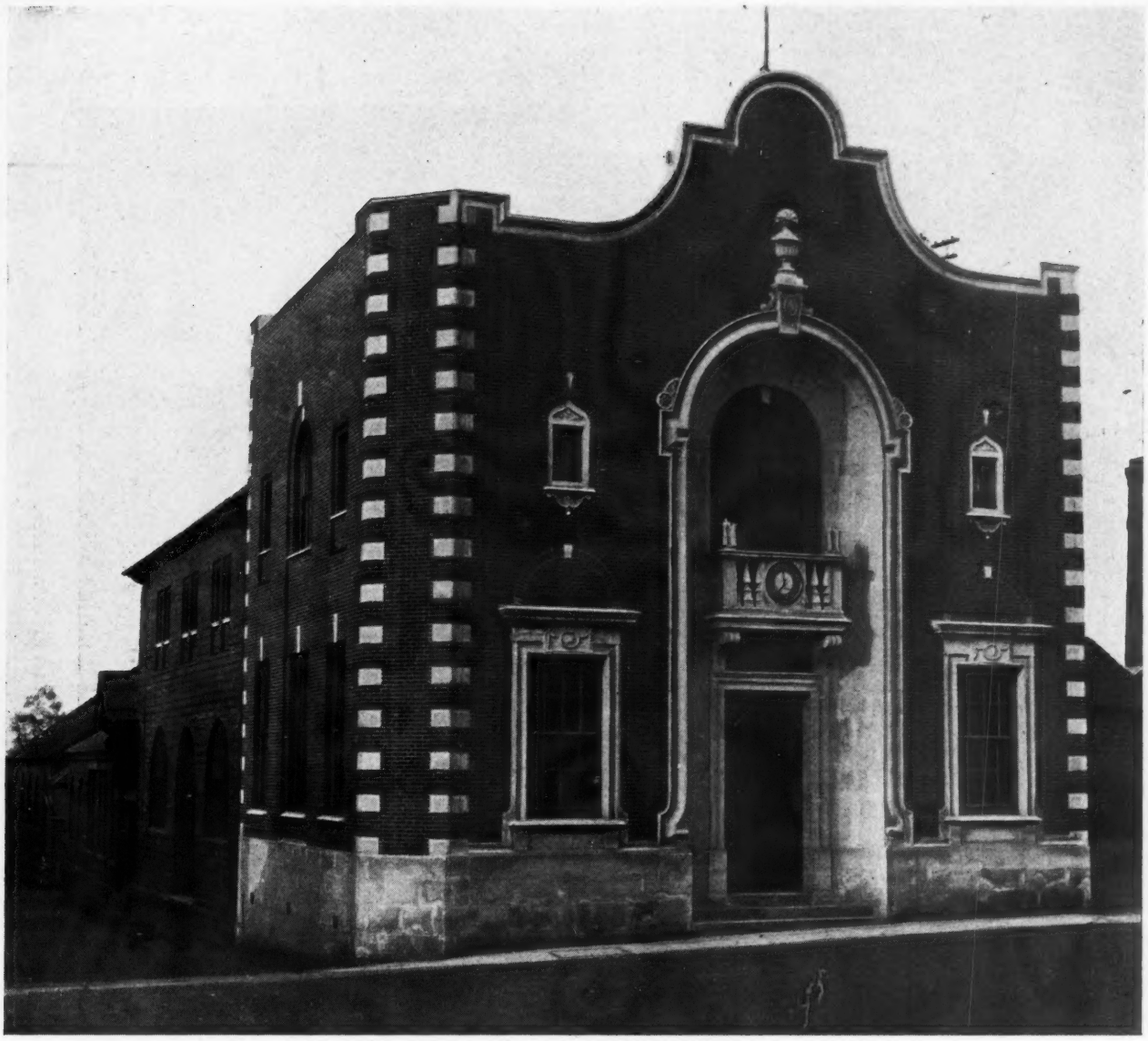
View from Garden.



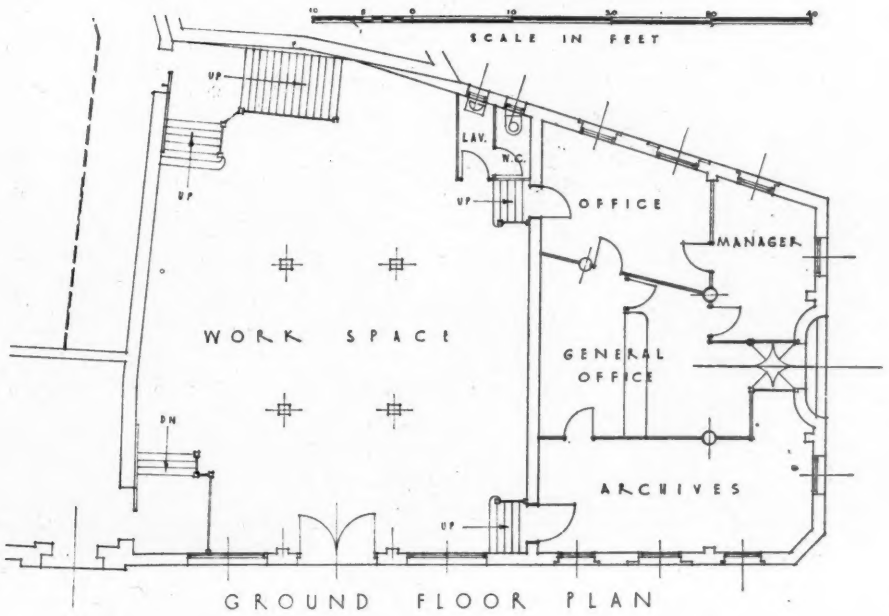
Ground-floor Plan. First-floor Plan.

"Woodside," Shorne, Gravesend.

Mr. Harold Trimnell, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

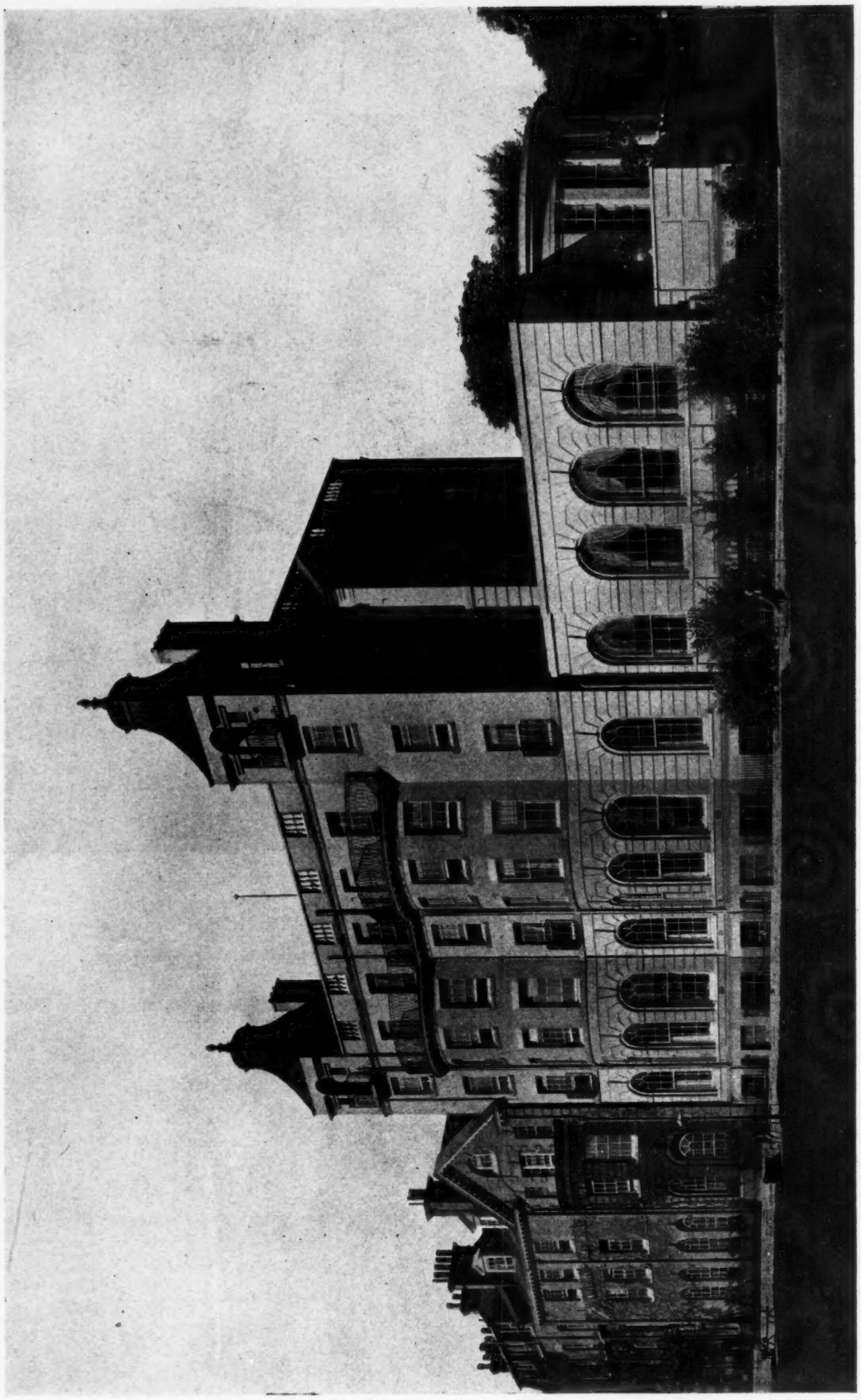


THE ENTRANCE FRONT.



Office Extensions to Printing Works, Fakenham, Norfolk.

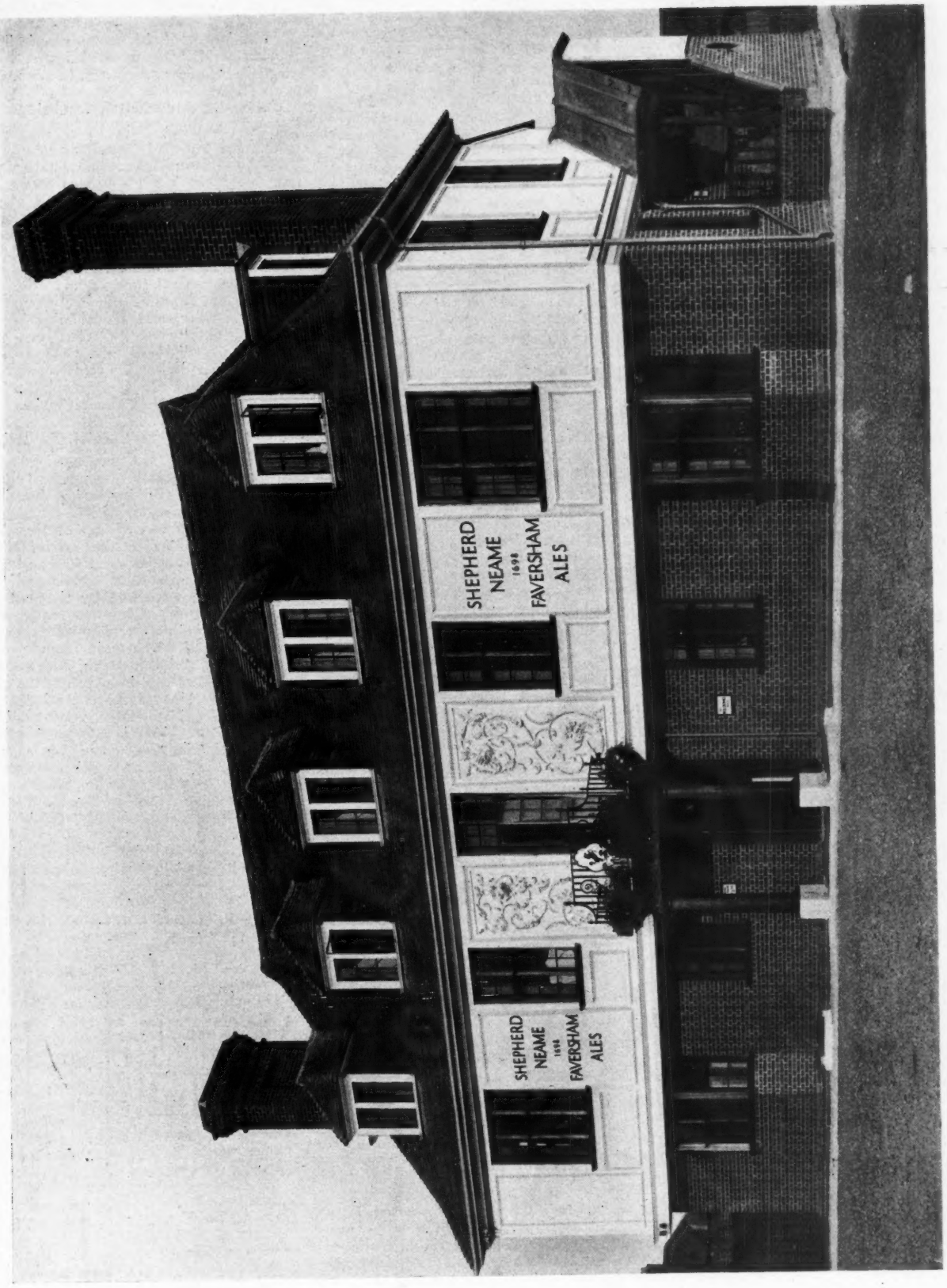
MR. GEORGE J. SKIPPER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



The University Arms Hotel, Cambridge: Frontage to Parker's Piece.

MR. GEORGE J. SKIPPER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

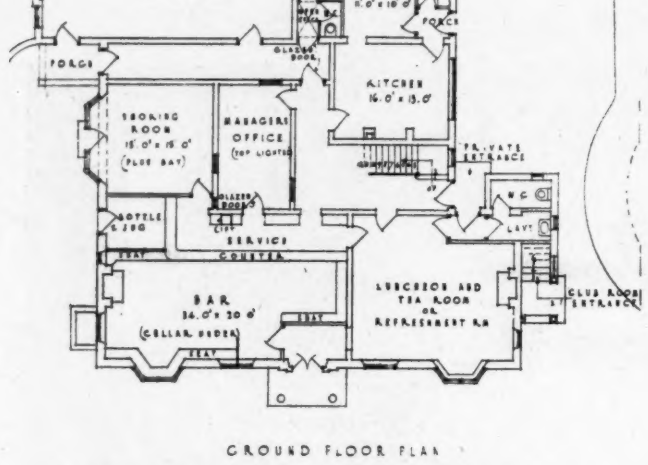
(See plan on page 780.)



The "Black Horse" Hotel, Faversham, Kent.

Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

(*See plan on page 780.*)



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

The " Black Horse " Hotel, Faversham, Kent.

MR. GEORGE J. SKIPPER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(Continued from page 768.)

system, avoiding all the dust and dirt inseparable from the use of exposed pipes and radiators. For the same reason crude oil is being used instead of coke in the boilers. A system of vacuum cleaning is installed all over the buildings. Special care has been taken wherever possible to use Empire materials and local labour. Lincoln bricks are used throughout. The stonework is in artificial Portland. The slates are from the Elterwater Quarries in Westmorland, and Indian hardwood is being used for the floor coverings. Gates and railings for both fronts are being carried out by county blacksmiths through the Lindsey Rural Community Council.

The design of the scheme is in the Renaissance style. Both the exterior and interior are carried out on simple lines without unnecessary ornamentation, proportion being relied upon to obtain dignity and effect. The building houses a staff of 200, and there is room for further extension.

Mr. Henry G. Gamble, F.R.I.B.A., the retiring county architect, has been the architect from the inception of the scheme, Mr. P. W. Birkett, A.R.I.B.A., the newly-elected county architect, Mr. Lunan, F.R.I.B.A., and other members of the staff, with Mr. Cowley, the Clerk of Works, all ably assisting. Mr. Hope Bagenal advised on the acoustics and Mr. A. G. Ramsey on the panel heating. The contractors for the last and final section are Messrs. Thomas Roper and Sons, Ltd., of Sheffield, and following are amongst the principal sub-contractors :—A. D. Dawnay and Co., Ltd., structural steelwork; Patent Impervious Stone and Construction Co., Ltd., artificial stone; Kleine Co., Ltd., constructional flooring; Hollis Bros. and Co., Ltd., wood flooring; Diespeker and Co., Ltd., terrazzo work; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., heating, ventilating and hot water supply; Building and Colliery Supply Co., Ltd., electric lighting, bells, etc.; Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., internal telephones; Synchronome Co., Ltd., electric clocks; May Acoustics, Ltd., acoustic work; Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., acoustic materials; F. Dejong and Co., Ltd., fibrous plaster work; J. and E. Hall, Ltd.; lifts; Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., suction cleaning plant; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., metal windows, etc.; W. R. Pickup, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Hampton and Sons, Ltd., council chamber seating; H. H. Martyn and Co., Ltd., iron balustrades; James Gibbons, Ltd., ironmongery and steel shelving; F. P. Waltho, Ltd., ironmongery; Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., asphalt work; and Mr. R. Swaby, carving.

"Woodside," Gravesend, Kent.

This house occupies a very pleasant site commanding a fine view over the Thames below Gravesend. The walls are faced externally with Lamb's multi-coloured stock bricks with wide cream-coloured flush joints, the roofs being covered with Swallow's Cranleigh ribbed tiles. The ceilings are plastered with very rough sand-faced plaster, giving a far pleasanter broken surface than the ordinary smooth setting coat. The joinery generally is in Columbian pine, stained fairly dark in Solignum. The floors are in narrow widths in pitch-pine, also Solignum stained. The general contractors were Messrs. Durrant and Son, Rochester. Sanitary fittings were supplied by the City Iron Co., steel casements and lead glazing by Wenham and Fowler, of Croydon, grates by Bratt, Colbran and Co.

Mr. Harold Trimnell, A.R.I.B.A., was the architect.

Printing Works Extensions, Fakenham, Norfolk.

The printing works of Messrs. Wymans, at the rear of these offices, have been built in sections from time to time, and the office sections now shown have recently been completed. The bricks used are very thin, nearly six going to the foot. Mr. Fisher, of Fakenham, has been the general contractor for all the buildings. The Portland stonework was supplied by the South Metropolitan Stone Company. The carving was the work of Mr. Herridge, of Messrs. Arrowsmiths. The clock was supplied by Messrs. John Smith and Son, of Derby, heating being carried out by Messrs. Pank and Sons, of Norwich.

The whole of the works were built from the plans of Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., architect, of Norwich and London.

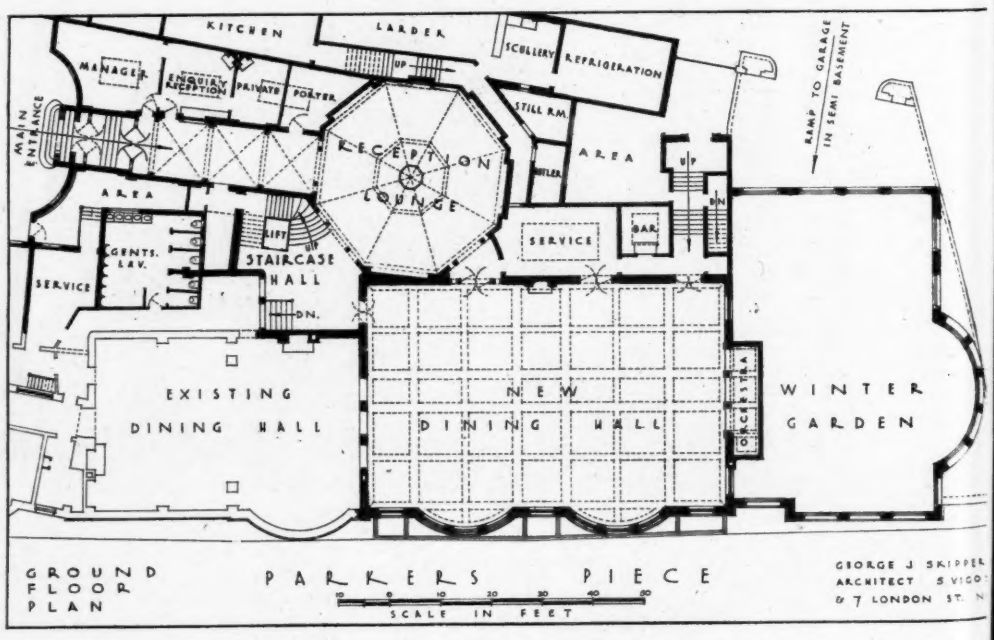
University Arms Hotel, Cambridge.

The building aligns on the well-known " Parker's piece " used as the Cambridge Cricket Ground, etc., etc. The main frontage of the hotel has a southern aspect, and the building has been erected in sections. The dining hall is provided with a spring floor for dancing, and occupies the ground floor of the higher block, which is the last and biggest of the sections. Messrs. Kidman, of Cambridge, were the general contractors; Messrs. Haden, of London, supplied the heating systems, and also the water and electric lighting; Messrs. Scotch, of Norwich, carried out the ornamental plasterwork. Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., of London and Norwich, was the architect, and the photograph for the view was taken by Mr. Palmer Clarke.

The " Black Horse " Hotel, Faversham.

This building has just been completed for Messrs. Shepherd Neame, brewers, of Faversham. Whilst it provides for the general accommodation of all classes, being situated in the Chislet Colliery village of Hersden it also specially provides for local needs, for besides a large bar and smoking room and tea room, there is a games room, and upstairs a large club room, approached by the external oak staircase shown. There is garage accommodation at the rear and spacious garden and games ground. The main rooms are panelled out in oak, and the porch, doorways, and all main windows are in oak. The plaster on panels each side of the central doorway was modelled *in situ* by Mr. Herridge, of Messrs. Arrowsmiths. There is a large "draw-up " in front with plenty of room for large chars-a-banc to call there together. The general contractor is Mr. George Browning. The heating systems were by Messrs. Tice, and the electric lighting was by Mr. Blighall, of Canterbury.

Mr. George J. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., of London and Norwich, is the architect.



The University Arms Hotel, Cambridge.

MR. GEORGE J. SKIPPER, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

THE MEANING OF UNEMPLOYMENT

By F. WIGGLESWORTH.

UNEMPLOYMENT, as we know it, is a disease of modern society which does not occur among primitive peoples. Although no part of the world has escaped the effects of the economic crisis, this form of it is not a problem in the South Sea Islands. The Rev. Maurice Frater, writing from his mission station on Paama, says: "The world-wide depression has had a paralysing effect upon the trade of the islands, but distress is not nearly so acute as in the industrial centres of civilisation. I was not long in a trader's house before I realised that the economic depression in the New Hebrides is a very different thing from what it is abroad. The trader admitted that he had scarcely any ready money, but he had a plentiful supply of food of his own producing, and when I left he supplied me with as much as I and my two native partners could carry away."

They will tell you out there, too, that if a man loses his job it gives no excuse for idle dependence on others. He provides for his own wants by his own efforts. The untutored savage is, in fact, an adaptable creature. He may not be as accomplished as the Yorkshire lass who, we are told, can brew and can bake and can knead and can darn, and "what she can't do she is willing to 'larn,'" but he can fish or fend for himself without vexing his soul about the intrinsic rights of man.

What does occur occasionally in these island is a dispute about the land. Expanding populations must be provided for. The tenure of land has something more behind it than the prescriptive right of occupation, and unless the holders can justify its possession by effective use, smaller numbers must give way before greater numbers. The menace of superior force is more potent to secure an adjustment of rights than the immemorial claim of generations.

It is worth while making this comparison because the very crudity of the contrast forces into light the essential difference between these primitive people and ourselves. We on our part have evolved a system where men are held within a rigid framework of law and convention with which the poor savage has little in common beyond his system of taboos, although we, too, are past masters at "fashioning State-made sin," as Kipling calls it, but that is by the way. Roughly, we see society here divided into two classes—the employer and the employed—the one more or less left to look after itself, the other now nursed and shepherded from cradle to grave, and entrusted only with the minor responsibilities of life. When in due time the latter are trained and registered in certain trades, their standard of remuneration is fixed by the aid of Trade Unions and Trade Boards, and a claim on society is established to support them in case of need. They are not constrained to find another occupation if the one they selected cannot support them. Our whole system of unemployment relief has been founded on this principle; and we thus find the industry of coal mining, for example, hopelessly overmanned, so that many of the so-called workpeople attached to it may have to live on their neighbours for the rest of their lives without ever seeing the interior of a coal mine. The responsibility has passed from the individual to the shoulders of the State; and the State, with its mechanised handling of large numbers and with little or no aptitude for dealing with each case on its merits, even under a carefully worked-out scheme, accepts the major burden. Even the Trade Unions and Trade Boards are freed from responsibility. If wages are established at too high a figure and unemployment results, that in the main is the State's affair; and so the number of idle dependents gradually mounts up until over 20 per cent. of those registered are unwanted, and we almost attain the three-million mark.

A movement was started some years ago by Professor Scott, of Cardiff University, to get back some of these people to the land and let them provide for their own needs. All honour to this movement! Yet it has made relatively little progress, and now we see the breakdown of an economic order which started from the simple principle that you and I should prosper by freely exchanging the goods we produce and the services we render, and under which each of us was continually striving to adapt himself to the wants of his fellows, or suffering the natural penalty for his failure to do so, but which has passed, almost without our knowing it, into a kind of static automatism which is intended to replace the older personal initiative, that system of private enterprise on which we as a nation built up our power. So far have we now moved in this direction that we find men boldly attributing our present woes to our not having travelled fast enough, much as the speed maniac complains of the cautious driver for delaying his breakneck progress.

Yet with all our sufferings we are vastly better off in one respect than a primitive community. We can easily imagine, for instance, a state of overcrowding in the Southern Islands that might result in some people failing to find the food supply that enables them to live in independence of their fellows. In that case unemployment would be conterminous with famine. We have never, fortunately, in modern times, reached that stage in this country, for the simple reason that the world has such vast unoccupied or sparsely occupied spaces brought within reach by exploration and the modern facilities for transport, that the only complaint we hear from food producers at home or abroad, is their inability to find a market for their goods. Land is actually going out of cultivation in Great Britain and crops are not infrequently left to rot because it does not pay to gather them. We live, indeed, in an age of plenty such as our ancestors rarely enjoyed, and for which future generations in an overcrowded world may well envy us.

No! that is not our difficulty, and, since most of us are willing to offer some form of service to procure our daily bread, one might suppose that in this highly organised society of ours we could still carry on effectively in spite of all the hampering restrictions we impose on ourselves. Nothing, you might say, could prevent the exchange of my product for yours; for each of us by specialising is making a better product and we shall each get the benefit by making the exchange. But trade under modern conditions is not conducted by this simple process of barter. A medium of exchange is needed among civilised people, and so we have selected a rare substance called gold, to which we relate every transaction in life, and gold carried us fairly well through the nineteenth century with occasional breakdowns which were not to be wondered at considering the rapid progress of society and the increasing complexity of our national and international relations. But there were ominous signs even before the war that the increasing strain on the gold standard was a danger. It was foreseen by the first Lord Goschen. It confers on the holders of this metal a privilege analogous to that possessed by the holder of land in a rapidly growing community. Perhaps we can make this point clearer by quoting from this report of our South Sea friend. "One party was composed of tribes with land enough and to spare, but with no disposition to part with it, while the other party was made up of tribes with restricted areas claiming a more equal distribution. The big land-holders made it clear that they had no intention of parting with their land under any circumstances! These retired with the honours; but it was a Pyrrhic victory they had gained." A compromise was eventually offered, for the holders realised the danger of a settlement by force.

Now substitute the word gold for land here and it will be seen how closely this resembles the present situation. For if the medium of exchange is withheld from commerce, clearly it has the same effect as if land, the medium of production, were withheld from use. The vehicle of trade is put out of action; the exchange of products becomes impossible; unemployment and eventually famine will as surely rear their head as if the land in a populous country were withdrawn from cultivation. Yet few among us seem to realise the danger. An amazing theory has been evolved by those who ought to know better that, if you wish to enrich the country, you must enhance the value of your currency by just the same means as you would employ if you wished to force up the value of any other marketable product, viz., by restricting the supply. Indeed, this was the notion that inspired the findings of the "Cunliffe Report" in 1919. Your debtors will then be driven to offer greater and greater amounts of their products to pay their debts to you. It was mainly on this view, the "financial" advantages to be derived by Britain from "deflation," as it is called, that our currency was gradually forced back to parity with gold, followed by the further natural deflation that resulted when the debtors had parted with their supplies of gold to pay their debts, and the creditors locked it up in their cellars. "Deflation" in the science of banking is much the same as making a corner in wheat in the business world, but the consequences are, if anything, more serious. That was shown by the famine in India that followed the closing of the mints in 1893, a policy which was designed to raise the value of the rupee. It is to this fact more than to any other cause that we owe the world-wide and devastating character of the present economic collapse. The very rarity of the precious metal, the urgency to secure a supply for the needs of trade or to acquire political power impels each nation in turn to blockade its coasts or frontiers and to obstruct all forms of import except gold by means of embargoes, quotas, punitive tariffs and restrictions on exchange dealing. The upshot of it all is a species of war scarcely less deadly in its effects than the real thing, men and women deprived of the means of living, which is only a degree less serious than depriving them of life itself. Contemporaneously we have a falling birth-rate and a rising tale of crime and suicide, a heavy payment for what the authorities flatteringly call "Financial Rectitude."

Britain has always led the world in economic progress. We are striving now, as we did in Pitt's time, to save Europe and the world generally, both by our exertions and by our example, but if we wish to accomplish that purpose we must disabuse our minds of the idea that gold is the only measure of wealth and its acquisition the one road to prosperity. Not gold, but the production of useful and exchangeable goods and services is wealth; and not till the pound sterling becomes completely identified with the material resources of the world will that unit of measurement which we call "sterling" succeed in conferring on the nations of the world, east and west, the priceless boon of a just and true measure of values. The most advanced bankers know it can be done. We have signal proof now that the stability of the pound sterling depends not on the accumulated hoards we hold of the yellow metal, not even on all the deposits that ever lay above or below ground, but on the honour of our people, their determination to balance their accounts, to make the national debt the world's foremost security, and to maintain its value at a constant relation to the great markets of international dealing.

We, as the world's monetary centre, have a responsibility to see that our monetary unit shall at all times hold an equal value when weighed against the aggregate of the great primary products on which our civilisation is founded and not merely as against one particular metal which has proved again and again to be beyond our control, and which is the most potent cause of trade wars. We have a responsibility, too, to ourselves, for in creating such a unit we shall ensure that the wage earner can always rely on receiving the same equivalent for the same wage. It will then be possible to associate the responsibility for unemployment directly with those who fix wages. Our wealth, our solvency, depend on

a fair exchange with the nations with whom we trade. When we have attained that ideal we shall find that the root cause of our unemployment lay in the obstacles we opposed to fair dealing between man and man, nation and nation; and the greatest of these was our insistence on gold as the only form of payment for all debts due to us for services rendered. It would be just the same if we insisted on pearls or platinum, and the whole world did the same. Like misers, we should starve in the midst of plenty. We are starving now in the midst of plenty, for what does unemployment mean but vast unused human resources held in bond for want of tokens of exchange to set them free; a graveyard of human hopes and human lives ruthlessly sacrificed. The gold standard placed illimitable power in the hands of a few men to corner gold. Can we establish a new and juster measure of values? "It can be done, and England can do it," to quote the words of Millais' old sea-captain; and who but England can lead?

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

At a Council meeting of the R.I.B.A., held on Monday, October 24, the following members were elected:—

As Hon. Fellow.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

As Fellows.

F. A. O. Jaffray.
G. J. Bell.
N. Elliot.

As Associates.

D. P. Hall (Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen)
C. A. Knight (Bartlett School of Architecture, London University).
C. M. Lock (Architectural Association).
W. E. Lowes (Architectural Association).
T. H. Thoms (Glasgow School of Architecture).

As Licentiates.

V. R. Brice.
C. Brown.
G. S. Chester.
J. H. Davies.
W. W. Davis.
W. H. Henry.
R. Hodgson.
V. Lewis.
J. T. McNeill.
C. Medley.
E. Pallett.
L. Pearce.
J. E. B. Robson.
J. M. Scott.
G. F. Siegerts.
A. F. Smith.
H. F. Stewart.
S. R. Turner.
A. E. Tydeman.
R. O. Warder.
A. R. Welby.
A. Young.

The New Session.

We have received the following particulars of the new Session of the R.I.B.A., which opens on November 7. In spite of the period of depression through which the building industry is passing, the work of the R.I.B.A. is being energetically carried on. Through the personal initiative of Sir Raymond Unwin, the President, a new National Council representative of the Building Industry as a whole is just coming into existence and is bringing its organised influence to bear on the problem of restoring activity and prosperity to the building trade. The work of providing relief and, wherever possible, employment for unemployed architects is steadily developing.

The scheme for providing a new headquarters for the R.I.B.A. in Portland-place is being pressed forward, and it is hoped that the new building, which has been designed by Mr. G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., will be ready for occupation before the end of 1934—the Centenary year of the R.I.B.A.

The energy of many leading members of the R.I.B.A. is now being devoted to the work of the Architects' Registration Council, which has come into being this year as a result of the Registration Act which the R.I.B.A. succeeded in passing, in the face of very strong opposition, in 1931.

The usual Annual Conference will be held in June, 1933—this year at Cambridge.

A recent development has been the appointment of a Social Committee, presided over by Mrs. H. V. Lanchester, and this Committee has undertaken to organise a musical evening on February 6 and a dance on March 6.

A complete list of the Sessional arrangements was given in our last issue.

Growth of the Institute.

The newly published Kalendar of the R.I.B.A. shows that during the last twelve months the Fellows have increased in number from 1,656 to 1,707, the Associates from 2,703 to 2,827, the Licentiates from 2,304 to 2,421, and the total number of architects and students of architecture in the ranks of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied and Associated Societies throughout the Empire has increased from 17,739 to 18,366.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

"The Flat."

The second of the series of public lectures being given at the premises of the Architectural Association in Bedford-square was delivered on Saturday last, the lecturer being Mr. G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A., and his subject "The Flat."

The speaker began with a reference to the luxury flat. The country for that to-day, he said, was undoubtedly America, where it was known in bulk as the apartment block. The apartment block was developing along two different lines; in the one case it was built for an individual with individual tastes and characteristics, in the other it was intended to provide a roof covering for constantly changing residents. In the latter case, the decoration and arrangement of the rooms had to be designed to meet some fictitious average of taste, and a complete lack of charm and personality resulted, which would have a lamentable effect on lettings if alternative attractions were not offered. Those attractions embraced built-in furniture and fitments of all kinds to take the place of the furniture and household gods that the migratory tenant must deny himself. In England, owing chiefly to restrictive by-laws, such flats could not be built and let at a profit. The Englishman liked his flat to resemble as much as possible a private home, and it was only recently that he had discovered that such a flat was very nearly as onerous to run as a private house, while lacking most of the latter's amenities. His imagination was now taken by the more Continental type of apartment, where one room led off another.

The lecturer said he had an idea that the one really popular type of flat in London for moderate rentals would eventually be the studio flat. That had a really large room, with possibly a small gallery off which the bedrooms opened. Such a flat could take on individuality, and its great room could house one's household gods. It could comprise with its gallery two floors, so that the cherished tradition of going upstairs to bed could be maintained. It could be built on a large scale or a small scale; it could have a riot of plumbing and mechanical contrivances, or its bathroom and kitchen could be as simple and compact as on board ship.

In designing a block of flats, the question of approach by stairs, lift and corridor was the crux of the problem. In the small flat, such as was being built for the working classes in this country and on the Continent, an outside approach balcony at each floor level was being commonly adopted. This arrangement minimised the number of staircases and allowed an excellent escape in case of fire. On a large scheme of flats in South London, where he had been joint architect with Mr. Louis de Soissons, that plan had been varied by providing outside balconies at every alternate floor level. In this case each dwelling was two stories high, with its own staircase up to the bedroom floor, and the balconies were so arranged as to pass only front doors and bathroom and kitchen windows.

For a great many years, the L.C.C. working-class flats had been a model for the other countries of Europe. Austria, Germany and Holland had recently captured the lead by more attractive gardens, lay-outs, groupings and materials; but the greater expenditure on such things had been at the expense of sanitation and the general standard of living. At East Hill, Wandsworth, there was a fine block where the decorations were estimated to cost only a penny a week to each tenant over bed-rock charges, and there was another at Somerstown where something of the Vienna housing block character had been achieved. The London atmosphere would not allow the external use of the bright, clean, coloured plaster which so captured the eye in Vienna, but the outside approach balcony was much appreciated in fine weather as space for small children to play in under the eye of their parents; and it was astonishing to see the number of bird-cages hung out on the walls, with window-boxes of gay flowers, to make the most of those outdoor terraces.

Increasing site values made it impossible to build small houses for the working classes anywhere near the centre of the Metropolis, and the question of how high the blocks should be built had been much debated. A great difference to the open ground available was made by building even one story higher and reducing the number of blocks accordingly. Considerations of that nature had led the L.C.C. to build some blocks on large housing estates away from the centre, as, for instance, at Watford.

The lecturer showed illustrations of housing schemes from various countries. Germany, since the War, he said, had been very experimental in providing flats for the middle and working classes. The planning was generally very good, though many of the experiments had been wild and a failure. With all their national genius for organising, few of the German blocks of flats had central heating for heating or hot water. Much experimentation had been made in connection with getting sunlight into large blocks of flats and houses. But the more a room projected out from the main block to obtain sunlight, the greater was the area of outside wall, and this was undesirable for winter conditions in a country like Germany. The fitting up of the German kitchen was usually very good. We had nothing much to learn from Holland, where the building of flats depended on speculative builders helped by State loans or subsidies. To qualify for those, an architect's name had to appear on the plans, but he was generally responsible only for the elevations. Amenities such as bathrooms increased rates and reduced subsidies and were apt not to be provided. France was the country of middle-class and luxury apartments rather than of flats for the working class. Those homes for the well-to-do often took the form of studio flats and were very well done. Building costs were much less in France than in England. Less stringent fire and sanitary regulations contributed also to reduce expenditure. Of the Viennese housing blocks the most important was the Karl Marx Hof, which housed five thousand people. The flats had no separate baths, but a large communal bath-house was placed in the centre of the court, and a family could hire a bathroom for about sevenpence an hour. A large communal laundry and kindergarten were also provided.

As to what the future would bring forth for Europe we could not say. In America, people who lived in the upper floors of skyscrapers were pathetically trying to make of them hanging gardens of Babylon, as a photograph he had seen the other day suggested. Each bit of terrace was treated differently. One a Moorish garden, another a Dutch one, another some Italian pergola such as one might find at Capri; all clinging desperately to the edges of a relentlessly rigid skyscraper. It only went to show that the human element must assert itself in any live civilisation.

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Presidential Address.

The first meeting of the Session 1932-33 of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association was held at the Conservative Club, Winchester, on Friday, October 14. Mr. Ingalton Sanders, F.R.I.B.A., president, was in the chair.

The hon. secretary (Mr. A. L. Roberts), in the course of his report, said that the brochure on the designing of small houses had been much appreciated by local authorities, and it was encouraging to know that several additional authorities had adopted the recommendations for buildings within their area. A drawing of the Great Screen of Winchester Cathedral by the late J. D. Sedding—a fine example of measured work—had been purchased and added to the Association's collection of drawings.

The President then delivered his annual address, in the course of which he said that this was the twentieth year of the life of their Association; they approached their twenty-first birthday and it was gratifying to feel that never had the Society been more active and virile than to-day. The membership from 1930 to 1931 was 269, the membership to-day is 321, an addition of 52 members during the past year. Referring to town-planning, the speaker said the various bodies by whom the machinery of the Town Planning Act was controlled were largely composed of laymen who, though often enthusiastic and possessing a knowledge of the purposes of town-planning, had little experience in architectural planning. They had in several instances applied to the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association for advice and assistance. The Winchester Town Planning Architectural Sub-Committee had appointed two representatives from their Association in an advisory capacity. Also an Advisory Panel was functioning and had rendered assistance to the Basingstoke Town Planning Authority. Their work had at times been difficult and delicate, and it was felt that in certain cases reference to a higher authority would be valuable. Their Council had been fortunate in securing in connection with those panels the services of Mr. Guy Dawber, Mr. M. H. Baillie Scott, and Mr. Sidney Kitson as advisory consultants to the local panels, and some of the more difficult problems had been referred to them with marked success. Their representatives on those various bodies had been struck by the lack of design which characterised the majority of drawings for small buildings which were submitted to the authorities for approval. A pamphlet treating of design for small houses was prepared by Mr. T. D. Atkinson for the Winchester Town Planning Sub-Committee, who consulted the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association with reference to the matter; the Association felt it would be valuable if the publication had the support of the R.I.B.A., and their Committee collaborated with a Sub-Committee of the Art Standing Committee of the R.I.B.A. and had since issued the brochure which, somewhat revised, had been adopted by the Southampton Regional Town Planning Committee and by the Isle of Wight Authorities, also by the Alton U.D.C. for use in their various areas.

The economic depression from which the whole world was suffering, continued the speaker, has brought grave trouble to the building industry, and consequent loss of work to the architectural profession, which was going through a period of unexampled difficulty as a result of the stoppage of building. The root causes of the depression could not be removed by anything which architects or architectural organisations could do. Two things we could do. We could as far as possible relieve the worst of the distress in the profession by calling upon the generosity of those who were in a position to help. That had been done, and would be done, by the R.I.B.A. and the Allied Societies. Secondly, we could do our utmost to bring pressure to bear upon the Government, upon the local authorities, and upon public opinion generally, to give more work to the building industry. The President of the R.I.B.A., Sir Raymond Unwin, had for some months past been leading that campaign, and it was for us to do everything in our power to second his efforts. The period of depression had coincided with the most momentous development that had ever taken place in the architectural profession—the Registration Act, which came into force on January 1. Their Association was particularly interested in that matter, as one of their vice-presidents, Mr. McArthur Butler, had been appointed as Registrar to the Council set up under the Registration Act. They must complete the development scheme, and see that every qualified and reputable architect in the country became a member of the R.I.B.A., and of the appropriate Allied Society. They must see that every pupil and assistant of theirs was awake to the necessity of taking the full R.I.B.A. qualification by examination.

In concluding, the President referred to "the eloquent and challenging" address delivered by Mr. Eric Gill at the annual conference of the R.I.B.A. at Manchester this year, from which he quoted some of the arguments, and asked his hearers, Was it sound to say that the era in which they lived had become so industrialised and mechanised that the architect's work must be reduced to terms of mechanism in order that it might be produced by workmen who had lost all sense of intellectual responsibility and appreciated by a people whose minds were merely material? The question was a vital one, as the influence of public demand upon architectural creative work was a matter that must affect the livelihood of each one of us, and the temptation to appeal to popular taste was great, particularly to a man who was building up a practice of his own, and, having started with dreams of a brilliant future, learnt that at times it was difficult to earn his daily bread. It was felt that the answer to that question depended upon the view that one took as to the function of true architecture, whether it was an art which must be governed by the times or whether its true function was to uplift the age in which it was created. Works of earlier civilisation than our own, those of the dark ages, when culture was at its lowest ebb, were not dictated by the grossness and ignorance of the people, but were rather a lamp guiding them to higher and nobler thought. In that ancient city of Winchester everyone was conversant with the motto, "Manners makyth man." It was thought that it might be said with equal truth that "Manners makyth architecture." Those good manners in architecture found their expression in appeal to man's nobler instincts. Many modern buildings seemed to seek grosser minds and strive to impress them by means of exaggeration or excite criticism by their nakedness. Compare the "soul" which found its expression in such work with that which breathed from that group which crowned the Acropolis at Athens, and than which no better instance of good manners in architecture could be conceived. Each building was direct and truthful in its massing and outline, but not with the crude directness of nudity, for every line was clothed with delicate thought for and suggestion to the mind of the beholder. The gentle imperceptible convex lines of stylobate, architrave, and cornice; the entasis of the columns and co-ordination of their axes, the cushioned forms of abaci; in every line some delicate suggestion, some appeal to the spiritual in the mind of the beholder, but without appeal to coarser minds which might seek to be astonished by crudity or satiated with massed ornament. Little wonder that after twenty-three centuries that Athenian group expressed the highest ideal of good manners in architecture. But that trait of good manners was not confined to any one period; one traced it in the best examples of work throughout the ages, and out of the mass of modern production there emerged buildings whose good manners were unquestionable. We still found some new cottage or country house whose steep tiled roof, broad eaves and smoking chimneys expressed warmth and comfort within, whose windows snuggling beneath the eaves told of feather beds and clean white sheets, and above all its open door sunk in the shadow of the deep porch offered a welcome by the owner to his friends and neighbours. There were buildings in our cities, some of them advanced in modern thought, whose good manners were beyond dispute. Perhaps amongst the greatest of the modern buildings in London was Val Myer's Broadcasting House; it was great in its simplicity, and would live by reason of its deep appeal to the intellectual mind. Amongst the great buildings of to-day, he could conceive no higher example than Sir Giles Scott's Cathedral at Liverpool, whose massive bulk was a breathing force, whose vast interior awed the mind with a sense of breadth and height and in whose every line one found some thought which linked the mind more nearly with the One for whose worship it was designed.

Mr. Lovett Gill proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address, which was seconded by Professor Gleadowe, and supported by Mr. J. Harrison.

A short discussion followed. Mr. H. S. Sawyer remarked that in his experience he did not find the plumber, the carpenter, the bricklayer or any craftsmen in the building trade were suffering from mechanisation or industrialism. He found them, as a rule, first-class fellows, delighted to do good work, and particularly if the architect gave good drawings and details, and discussed the best way of overcoming difficulties that arose.

Professor Gleadowe mentioned that he hoped to attend the first of a series of meetings at which Sir Edwin Lutyens and other distinguished architects were considering whether anything could possibly be done to raise the status and prestige, and general importance of the building craftsman in the eyes of the public. It had been proposed that a company of craftsmen in general should be formed to do anything they could devise to recognise the ability and skill and all the other great qualifications which anybody who had ever employed the good English workmen knew they possess.

Colonel R. F. Gutteridge urged that in designing buildings expression should be given to their use. The economic question very materially affected the work of architects.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and the President briefly replied.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, held at 15, Rutland-square—Mr. James A. Arnott, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S., President, in the chair—appreciations of the late Professor Baldwin Brown and Mr. G. Lennox Beattie were submitted by the President and Mr. Lorne Campbell. Mr. Balfour Paul submitted the syllabus for the seventy-fifth session of the Association. A portrait of the late Mr. J. T. Rochead, architect of the Wallace Monument, has been gifted to the Association by his grandson, Mr. H. Rochead Williamson. The following new members were elected:—Mr. E. A. Ridings, Corstorphine—as Fellow; Messrs. T. S. Morris and J. Mailler Scott—as Associates; and Messrs. D. Harvey, D. M. Craig, John M. M'C. Anderson, D. G. Bannerman (Blackhall), T. J. Harkess and Norman Smith (Leith), J. S. Johnston (Portobello), John Okell, H. P. Hastie and Miss M. J. James—as Students; and Messrs. H. A. Brechin, F.F.S., L. J. C. Darge, F.F.S., W. S. Noble, R. C. Walter, Alex. Mitchell and Thomas Graham, all of Edinburgh—as Affiliates.

Davington Priory Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury reopened on October 23 the Priory Church of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Lawrence at Davington, Kent, which has been closed since May for restoration. The Priory buildings, dating from the twelfth century, were acquired about a year ago by the Central Board of Finance of the Church Assembly, which has spent about £2,000 on the restoration. The work has been carried out by Mr. W. Forsyth, the architect, who has succeeded in revealing the beauties of the Norman architecture hitherto largely obscured.

MAKING OF SEWERS IN PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law, Hon.A.R.I.B.A., A.S.I., L.M.T.P.I.

Under section 16 of the Public Health Act, 1875, a local authority may carry any sewer into, through or under any piece of land within their district on giving notice to the particular occupier or occupiers of the land or lands affected.

The word "lands" means any tenement or hereditament, and includes land covered with water. Sewers, therefore, may be carried into streams if the sewage has first been purified before discharge thereinto. (See section 17 of the Act).

Once the sewer is made, then (under section 13) it is vested in, and under the control of, the local authority, that is to say, the sewer itself, whatever its construction may be, is the property of the local authority. And if the sewer is a large one, this control extends also to the subsoil. (See Taylor *v.* Oldham Corp. (1876), 4 Ch. D., at p. 411.)

Compensation.

When lands are occupied or taken in this manner, compensation is payable (under section 308 of the Act) to any person sustaining thereby any damage by interference with his own land; but interference with land not the property of the claimant for compensation (though it may have depreciated his property) does not entitle him to compensation. (See Horton *v.* Colwyn Bay and Colwyn U.D.C. (1908), 1 K.B. 307.)

Inasmuch as it is land that is acquired by the authority, compensation for its acquisition must be assessed under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, which provides *inter alia* the methods for determining the compensation payable for land compulsorily acquired by a Government department or any local or public authority. (See Thurrock Grays and Tilbury Joint Sewerage Board *v.* Thames Land Co. (1926), 90 J.P. 1.)

There can be no question but that "full compensation" (under this section 308) means compensation for *every* kind of loss, and this is recoverable, not only for obvious and immediate loss or damage, but also in respect of every future and prospective damage which the sewerage works may cause to it; for example, land under which there is a sewer cannot be used for the erection of any tenantable building. Inasmuch also as any manholes there may be to the sewer are part of the sewer, probably compensation can be claimed for annoyance likely to arise from these as obstructions or as emitting odours and as being subject to right of access by the local authority at all times for inspection and repair. (See Uttley *v.* Todmorden L.B. (1874), 39 J.P. 56.)

Section 26 of the Act of 1875 specially penalises any person erecting a building over a sewer without the written consent of the local authority, so that a local authority, in making a sewer, virtually takes over the whole of the land; the owner is therefore entitled to compensation to the full extent of his loss. (See Roderick *v.* Aston L.P. (1877), 41 J.P. 516.)

Lateral Support to Sewers.

Further, there is the matter of lateral support to the sewer to be considered. There is no doubt that compensation is payable for this also. In Jary *v.* Barnsley Corp. (1907), 2 Ch. 600, when the Corporation had paid compensation for lands conveyed to the Corporation for sewer and sewage works, it was held that the Corporation had acquired by common law (1) the natural right of support for the land as afforded by subjacent minerals and those in adjacent lands, (2) also the right of support for any buildings or works then actually within the contemplation of the authority. It was pointed out that the Public Health Act, 1875, protected this right of support (by subjacent minerals) for the sewer itself, and probably it also protected their right to support (from the subjacent minerals) for the strip of land on either side.

Reference was made to the case of *in re* Dudley Corporation (1881), 8 K.B.D. 86, in which it was held that landowners through whose lands a sewer is run have a right to immediate compensation for being deprived of the freedom to work adjacent mines.

Statute law such as that of the Public Health Act (1875) (Support of Sewers) Amendment Act, 1883, does not deprive a local authority of its common law right to lateral support.

INQUIRY BUREAU

QUESTION.

A Question of Drains.

Sir,—Can anyone tell me how long the ordinary drain continues watertight? I have been very disappointed with results of a job completed two and a half years ago—four-inch drains (stoneware) laid on 4 in. cement concrete, tested and found watertight after laying. After taking possession the owner wanted tar-paving laid, and, as a precaution, the drains were again tested and found watertight. Recently there has been a change of ownership. The new owner had the drains tested, the result being a leakage in each section. There are four manholes, 24 in. by 18 in. The drain lengths vary from 18 ft. to 60 ft. The water level dropped from ¾ in. to 2½ in. in half an hour, although in no case were the manholes filled higher than the benchings. The vertical soil pipes were caulked with spunyarn and finished with molten lead; three of these joints gave trouble under the smoke test. The p-traps of the w.c. pans went direct into the sockets of special iron bends and were caulked with spunyarn, finished with ¾ in. of tow embedded in red and white lead. Both w.c. pan joints were found defective under the smoke test. It would be interesting to learn what has been the experience of others in drain testing. X.

ANSWERS.

Testing Drains.

[Answers to "W. D.," October 28.]

Sir,—The authority is empowered to inspect all property as to its sanitary condition wherever insanitary conditions are reported or suspected, and where alterations to the original conditions are made. The authority is, therefore, in order in testing both the old and new portions of the drainage system in question. Conditions.

Sir,—The Public Health Act, 1875, provides, amongst other things, that a local authority is entitled to see to every house having "effectual drainage" within its district; and further, that all drains must be properly kept. To this end, under this Act and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, the local authority may make by-laws, generally, as to the drainage of buildings; and, moreover, power of entry on to the land (in which is the drainage) is given to the authority concerned to enforce the provisions of these Acts.

These would appear to give the authority full power to test, not only the new drain, but the old one also, though it does not follow that so severe a test could be made to the old drain as the new one. As to this, "W. D." should see the local authority's by-laws. Lex.

Damp Buildings.

[Answer to T. Abell and Sons, October 28.]

Sir,—Your correspondent's conclusion is correct in the letter. There is no doubt, however, that the best builders in the world cannot be sure that every wall tie throughout every wall is kept free from mortar, and where contact occurs, trouble follows. This trouble is minimised or exaggerated by the condition of porosity in the bricks and mortar, so that it is still important as an additional safeguard to choose bricks with a low degree of porosity, and to fill all joints thoroughly and flush up at intervals. There is no doubt, in my mind, that the modern brick is produced with less care, in the way of puddling and tempering, than the pre-War brick, and is less immune from saturation in driving weather. Practice.

Quantity Surveying.

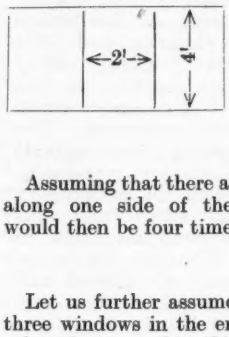
[Answer to "Quantities Student," October 28.]

Sir,—In a dimension timesed and with figures dotted on, the additions (or figures dotted on) are always worked first, then the multiplication, *e.g.*,

$$\begin{array}{rl} 4.3/2/\ 4.0 & \\ \quad 2.0 & = (4.3 + 3) \times 2 \\ \hline & = 14 \times 4 \text{ ft. by } 2 \text{ ft.} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} 2.5.7.10/5/\ 6.0 & \\ \quad 6.0 & = (2 + 5 + 7 + 10) \times 5 \\ \hline & = 120 \times 6 \text{ ft. by } 6 \text{ ft.} \end{array}$$

To show why this is so, let us assume a hypothetical case. A taker-off is measuring windows; each window is in three lights, each casement being 2 ft. by 4 ft. Dimension for the casements in one window would be:



3/2.0
4.0 = 24.0.

Assuming that there are four of these windows along one side of the room, the dimension would then be four timesed or

4/3/2.0
4.0 = 96.0.

Let us further assume that there are another three windows in the end of the room; these other three are then dotted on or

3.4/3/2.0
4.0 = 168.0.

Further, if there are five rooms, with similar windows, the dimensions would be

5/3.4/3/2.0
4.0 = 840.0.

I am enclosing a few worked examples as requested, but I think from the above remarks your correspondent should understand exactly what is meant by dotting on and how to work out such dimensions.

A Few Examples of Dotting On.

(No sequence or connection between the following.)

3.7.7/3/4/ 8 1.6	204.0	21 oz. sheet glass and glazing to squares in steel sashes.
2.2/6/ 9 9	13.6	Ditto and glazing in door panels. 3 ft. 0 in.
2.2/6/ 3.0	72.0	Glazing bead mitred around.
2.2/6/2/1 —	48	Squares K.P.S. and three oils.
13.4/15 —	255	¾ in. × 7 in. screw bolts with hex. head and nut and taper washer and fixing.
2.4.2/3/ 4.0 4.0 1.6	576.0	Ct. conc. in fdns. to stancheons.
2.4.2/3/ 4.0 4.0	384.0	Layer of fine ct. conc., 4 in. thick, etc.
2.4.2/3/4/	96	Pockets in conc. fdns. for rag bolts of stancheons.

W. S. Chapman.

Superimposed Loads.

[Answer to "Might," October 7.]

Sir,—This allowance is excessive. One of 70 lb. per ft. super. is generally considered sufficient for a domestic floor, in modern calculation. Safety.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

WESTMINSTER, Wednesday.

Westminster Abbey Fabric.

SIR W. DAVISON asked the Minister of Transport whether his attention had been called to the probable danger of damage to the fabric of Westminster Abbey by reason of the increase in traffic along the east side of the Abbey since the opening of the new Lambeth Bridge; and whether he would consider the desirability of negotiating with the Westminster City Council with a view to the paving of the roadway adjoining Henry VII's Chapel with rubber blocks so as to secure a reduction of vibration.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HEADLAM said that he saw last week for the first time a general statement of the nature indicated in the question. Any evidence which the Abbey authorities brought to his notice would be carefully examined, not only by his department, but also, he was sure, by the responsible highway authority, the City of Westminster.

Building Costs.

MR. MOLSON asked the Minister of Health whether, in view of the fall in the prices of building materials and the recent fall in the interest rate on municipal loans, working-class dwellings could now be built without any Government subsidy at an economic rent within the means of the working classes.

SIR HILTON YOUNG said that in view of the fall in building costs and rates of interest, working-class houses could be built at the present time by a number of local authorities at an all-in cost of about £350, inclusive of about £70 for land, roads and sewers, etc.; such houses could, without Exchequer subsidy or rate contribution, be let at rents of about 8s. a week (exclusive of rates).

Superficial Area of Houses.

MR. G. HALL asked the Minister of Health whether he could state the average superficial area of A-type non-parlour houses, excluding small houses for aged persons constructed under Section 46 of the Housing Act, 1930, and non-parlour flats, included in direct labour schemes and in contracts let by local authorities in England and Wales during the period January-August, 1932.

SIR HILTON YOUNG said that the average area of these houses was 733 sq. ft.

The Unemployed.

SIR H. BETTERTON informed Mr. McGovern that the number of insured persons in the building industry classification recorded as unemployed in Great Britain at September 26, 1932, was 239,358. This was the latest date for which figures were available.

In answer to Mr. D. G. Somerville, SIR H. BETTERTON said that the following table gave the estimated numbers of insured persons in the building, public works contracting, and allied industries at July, 1931, the latest date at which such figures were at present available, and the numbers recorded as unemployed in September, 1931, and September, 1932.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Industry.	Estimated number of insured persons at July, 1931.	Number recorded as unemployed. Sept. 26, 1932.	Sept. 21, 1931.
Building ...	840,320	239,358	174,121
Public Works Contracting ...	263,530	119,318	81,833
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ...	86,500	20,072	15,225
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture ...	19,510	6,009	4,432
Cement, Lime and Whiting Manufacture ...	17,480	4,208	3,066

Circular No. 1238.

MR. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY asked the Minister of Health if he would state how many local authorities had taken action in accordance with Circular No. 1238, January, 1932, urging the provision of houses within the means of the poorest workers; how many had refused; what number of such houses had been built or started since the issue of the circular; and what was the average price per house.

SIR HILTON YOUNG said that the total number of local authorities authorised to erect houses since the issue of the circular mentioned was approximately 390, and the houses approved had generally conformed to the principle laid down in that circular. He was not aware that any local authority had refused to take action since its issue. The number of houses completed since January 1 last was 48,885. The construction of 36,260 houses had been commenced. The average price of non-parlour houses, excluding flats and small houses for aged persons, included in contracts let and in direct labour schemes commenced by local authorities (other than the London County Council) during the same period was £307. This figure excluded the cost of land, roads, sewers, and architects' fees. The cost, he was glad to say, was falling, and the figure for the three months ended September 30 was no more than £295.

Carlton Gardens.

SIR W. DAVISON asked the Minister of Agriculture if he would state under what circumstances the Commissioners of Crown Lands had decided to let No. 4, Carlton Gardens, to a firm of paint manufacturers; whether it was proposed to change the residential character of Carlton Gardens and Carlton House Terrace as the leases fell in in order to convert them into business premises; whether the Commissioners were advised that larger rentals would thus be obtained, or what was the reason for the change in policy with regard to this property; and whether he would assure the House that the façade of the new building to be erected on the site of No. 4, Carlton Gardens would harmonise with the remaining part of Carlton Gardens and Carlton House Terrace.

MAJOR ELLIOT said that the Commissioners of Crown Lands had entered into a building agreement with Messrs. Pinchin, Johnson and Co., Ltd., for the erection of a block of offices on the site of 4, Carlton Gardens. This house had stood empty for near 2½ years, and the Commissioners were advised that it was impossible to let it as a private residence, except possibly at a rent far below the bare site value, by reason of the heavy expenditure necessary to bring the premises up to the standard of modern requirements. The Commissioners were satisfied that the property would show a much higher return if it was rebuilt as proposed than as a private residence. In the design of the new building the considerations mentioned in the last part of the question were kept in view and the elevation was submitted to and approved by the Royal Fine Art Commission. Similar considerations applied to certain of the houses in Carlton House Terrace, but no general decision had so far been taken with regard to the future development of that property. He was advised that legislation would probably be necessary before new buildings could be erected on the Carlton House Terrace site, and accordingly the House might rest assured that it would have an opportunity of considering the proposals. A layout plan and elevational drawings would no doubt be made available to members.

SIR W. DAVISON asked if the Minister was aware that this new building stood some 50 ft. above the other premises in the gardens and that there was a clause in the lease of all these houses laying it down that they should be used for private houses only. Was it fair to other tenants, relying on that covenant in their leases, suddenly to have a sky-scraping business place put down without any warning?

MAJOR ELLIOT said he was aware that there were considerable difficulties involved in the whole of this site, but he could not add anything to the answer he had given.

SIR W. DAVISON asked if the right hon. gentleman was not aware that on other estates of this kind leases were arranged to fall in together, so that the whole character of the site could be changed at once, without people who had a house for a definite purpose suddenly finding a lease for another purpose taken next door.

No reply was given.

Empire Hardwood.

SIR A. M. SAMUEL asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he would confer with the Imperial Institute committee on timber and arrange that suitable Empire hardwood of a decorative type should in future be used for the furniture and fittings of the interiors of public buildings put up by his department, and that the origin of the wood should, where possible, be indicated on the articles made in order to inform the public and the building trades.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE said that his department had been in touch not only with the Imperial Institute but with all bodies concerned with the encouragement of the use of Empire timber, and contracts were let to firms offering such timber so long as the prices were within the usual preferences accorded under present policy, and every endeavour would be made to secure suitable home and Empire timbers for our purposes. He would be reluctant to adopt the suggestion in the last part of the question, as the addition of labels would in many cases be detrimental to the appearance of furniture and fittings.

Public Works Loan Advances.

MR. HICKS asked the Secretary to the Treasury if he would state what was the minimum rate of interest on advances made by the Public Works Loan Board at the present time to local authorities for the purposes of housing; and when the last change in such rate of interest was made.

MR. HORE-BELISHA replied that, as was announced in the *London Gazette* of October 11, the minimum rate of interest was reduced to 4 per cent. as from that date.

Slum Clearances.

MR. D. G. SOMERVILLE inquired how many slum clearance schemes had been approved since the passage of the last Housing Act; what was the approximate number of individuals and houses involved; and what number of further schemes were under immediate consideration.

MR. SHAKESPEARE, Under Secretary, said that the Minister of Health had received resolutions declaring 541 areas in England and Wales to be clearance areas under the Housing Act, 1930. The clearance of those would involve the demolition of approximately 16,165 houses and the displacement of about 78,150 persons. The Minister was unable to say what further areas were now receiving the consideration of the local authorities.

Scottish Housing.

MR. SKELTON informed Mr. Kirkwood that at September 30 last, the number of houses in course of construction in Scotland under the 1924 and 1930 Acts was 14,447. The corresponding figure for September, 1931, was 9,894. Two local authorities had stated that they did not intend to proceed with further housing schemes. No recent estimate had been received from local authorities of the shortage of houses in Scotland, but the general statements furnished by them in 1930 under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, estimated that 67,464 houses were required to replace unfit houses, to abate overcrowding, and for other miscellaneous reasons. In estimating the shortage at the present date, account must be taken of the 10,654 houses which were completed in 1931, the 11,412 which had been completed in the first nine months of 1932, and the 18,180 under construction at September 30, 1932. At September 26 last the number of insured workmen in the building trades who were unemployed was 22,449, including 1,118 temporarily out of work.

THE BUILDING TRADE

HINTS ON BUILDING PRACTICE—XIX

By J. R. TAYLOR.

PLUMBING AND REPAIRS (*continued*).

It is constantly urged that the solution of all our troubles in regard to building works will be found when those directing and controlling building operations receive adequate training, and are thereby enabled to approach the problems set from the same point of view as that of the scientist. This may be granted subject to the reservation that the economic problem must first be overcome. In point of fact, we are well able to put up some quite tolerable buildings provided we are permitted to give of our best; but, shackled by an inelastic financial system, the great majority are afforded no opportunity of giving the best. With ample material and labour everywhere available, we are condemned to stand by and see both rot for want of a purely artificial product: money, which is itself capable of being produced in unlimited quantities, given only international goodwill. Not a few of us would like to see some real effort made to approach that problem from the scientific point of view, believing that in it could be found the key to all our other problems, including that of better building.

But the immediate problem is that of giving a little more in return for a little less, and thus making the best use of the very limited opportunities that circumstances present. In regard to the hot and cold water services of the small house, an ever-increasing number of fittings are required to be installed, and as there is usually insufficient money to allow the work being carried out in the best manner, and as it is often insufficient even for a second-rate job, endeavours are made to meet the immediate requirements by putting in fittings mass-produced and of the cheapest kind. The results are closely akin to those that follow on the production of very cheap watches. The watch ticks and the hands go round more or less in conformity with the progress of time, but its lasting powers are a pure gamble. On the other hand, it has to be admitted that in many cases troubles arise that offer unmistakable evidence of a want of reasonably good craft training, to say nothing of scientific and technical knowledge. But here again, it is very often due to a want of effective demand for first-class work; for, if a man is compelled to pass most of his life in performing work of an inferior kind, he is exceptional if he be able to rise above circumstances and learn how to turn out work of high quality. Cost being the governing factor, nothing better than that which the client is able and willing to pay for can be given, for even the plumber must live, and is expected to pay his way.

The modern demand for a lavatory basin in each bedroom presents some serious difficulties. On a smaller scale the disposal of the waste water from them presents much the same problem as has been to a limited extent met in the case of hotels by modifications of the by-laws. Where the lay-out of sewage disposal works is such as to render it necessary to prohibit the carrying of rainwater drains into the soil drains, the cost of and the unsightly appearance of all the necessary external piping seems to demand a similar treatment. But any relaxation must require a stiffening up in regard to the quality of both material and workmanship; for at present in many districts the regulations permit of very dangerous practices. In some it is not considered to be even necessary to test soil pipes or drains serving water closets, to say nothing of those serving baths, lavatories and sinks. Very often the soil pipes are of no greater substance than the cheapest of rainwater pipes, and are jointed with putty and paint. Waste pipes are frequently so light that the ends coming through the wall quickly perish, and it is not an uncommon thing to find the bends so badly formed that the effective bore of the pipes is reduced by half. If, in order to cheapen and simplify plumbing, we are to adopt some of the modifications suggested in the one-pipe system, obviously work will have to be subjected to close scrutiny and be put under qualified control.

Where it is proposed to put a lavatory basin in every bedroom, a number of further considerations arise. When dealing with the provision of hot and cold water services to a house or other building it has been customary to base calculations on the number of users and to select a more or less arbitrary number of gallons to be allowed per head. On these figures we have come to regard storage tanks of a certain size and pipes of a certain bore as being to some extent standard and as suitable to average requirements; but experience shows that the average consumption of water per person has of late years increased, and is still increasing. Except, perhaps, to the water companies, this, as far as the cold services are concerned, would not be a matter of serious moment were it not that in some districts the old water mains are already found to be inadequate. In some districts where a half-inch rising main fully met the average householder's needs, a three-quarter-inch service is now necessary. In some cases this is due to the mains under the roads not being sufficiently large, and in others to the fact that pipes have been in so long as to have but a reduced efficiency; but, generally speaking, it is the provision of an ample supply of hot water that offers the greater difficulty.

Lavatory basins in every bedroom do result in an increased demand for hot water. When the only point upstairs at which hot water could be drawn was the bathroom, the range boiler could put in some effective work while the bath was in use, but under the new conditions an all but simultaneous demand arises at every point served. Consequently, if all the fittings are to draw hot water, raised at but one source, it is necessary in order to obtain satisfactory results to raise largely the reserves beyond those that have hitherto been considered reasonably adequate. Whether the desired result is to be attained by one means in preference to another is a point that has to be decided on its merits in relation to each individual case.

The majority of internal plumbing repairs become necessary through the efforts that are mistakenly made to reduce the initial cost of the work below the point at which regard for true economy would dictate a different course. Very often the most direct runs for the service pipes are chosen without any regard to the effects of undue exposure to frost. To say that an exposed pipe should be protected by a suitable covering is but to state an elementary fact within the knowledge of every architect, builder, and plumber, yet over and over again such pipes are left exposed. The result is that in a severe winter there is an epidemic of burst pipes. Generally the cost of the first repair would have served to give the needed protection in the beginning, and all subsequent repairs mean an irrecoverable loss. Curiously enough, the fact that on a length of exposed pipe a burst has rendered a repair necessary does not ensure that the pipe will then receive the needed protection. Instead, it is sometimes repeatedly patched up until at length the pipe becomes so much weakened that it gives way under ordinary pressure and may again burst at midsummer. To find three or four joints on a short length of pipe serving a yard w.c. is a very common experience, but it is hard to understand how any plumber worthy of the name of craftsman can leave them without at least calling attention to the need for protection.

Similarly, in most small houses it is usual to find that in regard to hot water service pipes no effort has been made to minimise the heat losses by lagging them. If they were run in copper many plumbers up to the time that this metal became so comparatively cheap would almost feel aggrieved if called upon to cover up the pipes and thus hide them. In many borderline cases, where the supply of hot water is nearly satisfactory, all that would be necessary to make it so would be to lag the pipes and the cylinder. In a large house I measured up a few years ago nearly four hundred feet super. of exposed surface to the hot water services. The cost of additional fuel thus made necessary was considerable, and there were no compensating circumstances, for low-pressure hot water pipes were carried along the same corridors.

In regard to repairs some plumbers appear to have no knowledge of the differing requirements of hard and soft waters. Thus, in one case recently where the water to a large house was obtained by pumping and was very hard, yet a plumber on being called in to renew the back boiler recommended the installation of a copper boiler as an improvement likely to render the need for attention less frequent. This, of course, gives point to the contention referred to in the opening paragraph, but if it is found to be impossible to debar the architect from practice until he has taken degrees in science, how much more is it the case with the large body of craftsmen who entered into apprenticeship at the age of fourteen or fifteen? In the particular instance here given, the architect had originally specified a wrot-iron boiler; he had fitted it with gunmetal unions connected to lead primary flow and return pipes; he had neglected to have the boiler fitted with a man-lid. Subsequently, a plumber had renewed all these fittings, with others of identical character. The fitting of copper cylinders where galvanised iron would give much better service is a fault that is frequently met with, though perhaps just as frequently the opposite mistake is made, and on the score of economy (alleged) iron is used where copper ought to be. But the most frequent fault of all is to use a number of metals indiscriminately, and it is not always the plumber who is solely to blame.

(*To be continued.*)

REVIEW

Materials of Construction: Their Manufacture and Properties. By the late Professor Adelbert P. Mills, of Cornell University. Fourth edition, edited by Harrison W. Hayward, Professor of Materials of Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. 20s. net.

This work is evidently written primarily for the structural engineer, though it has much to inform the ordinary architect and builder. The subjects are dealt with in consistent and progressive manner from the original nature of materials, through processes of treatment, up to their application to structural work; and the ease with which a particular item of information can be found is a test of the arrangement of the work. The section dealing with metal work is full of information, but seems to be disproportionately exhaustive compared with such important sections as stone and timber, which cover comparatively few pages. The volume is delightful to handle, opening out flat at any page as one has come to expect from an up-to-date bookbinder, though expectations are not always satisfied. The illustrations are clear and relate to the immediate text in a comfortable manner.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Acton. — ALTERATIONS. — The Fiat Company's premises in Western-avenue, W.3, are to be altered for the United Dairies Co., Ltd., 34, Palace-court, Bayswater, W.2, from plans by Mr. F. T. Dear, A.R.I.B.A. The builders are Messrs. George Parker, Sumner-road, Peckham, S.E.

Acton.—FLATS.—Mr. Francis Witt, 9, Finstock-road, W.10, is the architect for a block of flats in Priory-road, W.3.

Battersea.—EXTENSIONS.—A contract has been placed with Messrs. Holliday and Greenwood, 11, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1, for extensions to Messrs. Garten's works, Battersea, S.W., to plans by Messrs. Brightiff and Brightiff, 131, Baker-street, W.1. Quantities are by Mr. S. James Ainsley, 69, High Holborn, W.C.1. All subcontracts have been placed.

Camberwell.—DWELLINGS.—The L.C.C. has recommended £1,171 in respect of the preparation of plans and other preliminary expenses in connection with the proposed erection by the Council of dwellings on the Basing-place area, Camberwell.

Cheam.—CHURCH.—Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, F.R.I.B.A., 7, Grosvenor-street, W.1, is the architect, and Messrs. Cropley Bros., Ltd., Imperial Works, Church-road, Epsom, are the builders for a new Presbyterian church in the Avenue.

Croydon.—CHURCH.—Funds, to the extent of £5,000, are being raised to provide for the erection of a new church for the Baptist Church, Croham-road. Arrangements are in the hands of the church secretary, Mr. E. F. Jarvis. No plans have been prepared.

Croydon.—HOUSES.—The Council are inviting tenders for the erection of 187 houses at Waddon housing estate. The Borough Engineer, Town Hall, has prepared the plans.

Deptford. — DWELLINGS. — The L.C.C. is about to place a contract with Messrs. Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd., St. James's-street, S.W.1, at £14,928, for the erection of two blocks of dwellings, providing accommodation for 160 persons, on a site at Brockley, Deptford. The plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Eltham.—CHURCH.—Messrs. Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander, F. and AA.R.I.B.A., 7, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, are the architects for the new St. Saviour's Church, Middle Park housing estate. The building work has been placed with the Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., 57, Ashburton-grove, N.7, and the reinforced concrete engineering with the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., 22, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington.

Enfield.—CLUB.—A new club is to be erected in Ordnance-road for the Enfield Liberal and Radical Club, 97, Ordnance-road. Mr. Edward Meredith, F.R.I.B.A., 7, Goodmayes-road, Goodmayes, is the architect, and Messrs. Stedman Bros., New North-road, Barkingside, are the builders. The contract is £4,746, and the building is a single story, and contains many rooms, including a club-room and billiard-room.

Hendon.—EXTENSIONS.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. O. Knight, surveyor to the U.D.C., for extensions to the isolation hospital, Goldsmith-avenue, N.W. The quantity surveyor is Mr. E. E. Richardson, 35, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1. Messrs. Haymills, Ltd., builders, 1, Grand Parade, Wembley Park, have tendered and been recommended for the work.

London.—BRANCHES.—The London Co-operative Society, Ltd., 54, Maryland-street, Stratford, E., announce that new departmental stores will be built at the following sites:—The Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.; Furtherwick-parade, Canvey Island; 193-195, Hertford-road, Edmonton, N.; and 86, High-road, Wembley. A site for a dairy, milk-bottling depot, etc., has been acquired in Waldegrave-road, Teddington, and for a bakery in London-road, Romford. Plans have been prepared by the company's works manager, Mr. A. Hulbert, whose department will also carry out the works.

Ludgate Hill.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. J. P. Williams, Ltd., 48, George-street, Baker-street, W.1, are carrying out the building work at No. 37, for Messrs. D. Gestetner.

Mark-lane.—REBUILDING.—No. 72 is to be rebuilt to plans prepared by Messrs. Richardson and Gill, FF.R.I.B.A., 41, Russell-square, W.C.1. No building contracts have yet been placed.

Northwood.—HOUSES.—Messrs. Hurton's, 106, Regent-street, W.1, are to erect 32 high-class houses on the Moor Park estate. The plans for these houses have been placed with Mr. Stephen A. Todd, "Hillcrest," Kew Ferry-hill, Northwood, Middlesex.

Notting Hill. — ALTERATIONS. — Messrs. Mayell and Coles, 73, Holland Park-avenue, W.11, are the architects for alterations to 103, Lancaster-road, W.11, for Messrs. John Rose and Sons. Tenders have been invited for this work.

Pinner.—SHOPS.—Messrs. North, Robin and Wilsdon, Townsend House, Greycoat-place, S.W.1, are architects for new shops to be erected in Bridge-street. The building contract has not yet been settled.

Poplar.—GARAGE.—The Woodstock Garage (Poplar), Ltd., 166, East India Dock-road, E.14, are to rebuild their garage. Messrs. Wheat and Luker, 19, Basinghall-street, E.C.2, are the architects. No building contract has yet been placed.

Regents-park.—BUILDING.—Messrs. Tecton, Ltd., architects, 115, Gower-street, W.C.1, have prepared plans for a new house for the gorillas at the Zoological Gardens. Special construction is called for. It is understood that tenders are now being invited.

Rotherhithe.—EXTENSIONS.—Involving the erection of new grain silos, etc., are to be carried out at the Millennium Mills, Victoria Docks, E.16, for Messrs. W. Vernon and Sons, 40, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

Rotherhithe.—STORES.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., 147, Powis-street, Woolwich, S.E.18, are to have new stores in 173-177, New-road, S.E. Mr. S. W. Ackroyd, A.R.I.B.A., Commonwealth-buildings, Woolwich, is the architect. The building work will be carried out by Society's own building department.

Shaftesbury-avenue. — RECONSTRUCTION.—Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., 1, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1, have secured the contract for reconstruction, etc., of the Lyric Theatre. Mr. Michael Rosenauer, 1, Upper George-street, W.1, is the architect. Certain other contracts have been placed.

Stanmore.—CLUB.—The committee of the Elms Club have approved plans for large extensions to their buildings, including ball-room, billiards room, bar, dining and reading rooms, kitchen, two large shops, flats, etc. Plans are by Mr. John W. Green, A.R.I.B.A., 70, Burngreave-road, Sheffield.

Stoke Newington.—HOUSING.—The B.C. are proposing to erect between 60 and 70 flats on a site in Glebe-place, at about £41,500, and 120 flats in Lordship-terrace, Lordship-lane, at £76,750; also flats in Church-street.

Wembley.—SCHOOL.—For a new junior and infant school in Oakington Manor, the Middlesex C.C. have recommended the tender of Messrs. J. Laing and Son, Ltd., Mill Hill, N.W., at £17,486. The County Architect is Mr. W. T. Curtis, F.R.I.B.A., 10, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Westminster.—HOSPITAL.—A contract for the second portion of the Infants' Hospital, Vincent-square, S.W.1, has been placed with Messrs. Prestige and Co., Ltd., 149, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1. The architects are Messrs. C. Stanley Peach, F.R.I.B.A., 60, Warwick-square, S.W.1, and E. Stanley Hall, F.R.I.B.A., 54, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

West Norwood.—MAUSOLEUM.—The Lambeth B.C. have had under consideration an application made by Mr. A. C. Smith, 63, Jeffrey's-road, Clapham, S.W.4, for permission to purchase the right of burial in certain land in the cemetery for the purpose of erecting a mausoleum.

NEW CINEMAS

Canterbury.—Mr. Vincent Burr, F.I.A.A., 85, Gower-street, W.C.1, is preparing plans for the erection of a new cinema at Canterbury, to seat 1,200 persons. The promoters are Cinema Services, Ltd., 63, Temple-row, Birmingham.

Clifton.—A company has been formed in Bristol for the erection of a new super cinema in Clifton. The company is named the Avenue Cinema Co., Ltd., and has been registered with a capital of £55,000. The cinema, which will be built at Queen's-avenue, Clifton, has been planned by Mr. Morgan Willmott, F.R.I.B.A., 27, Park-place, Cardiff.

Darlington.—The "Court" Cinema, Darlington, is to be altered for the owners, the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, Ltd The Works Controller is Mr. W. F. McMurray, B.Sc., 123, Regent-street, W.1. No contracts have as yet been placed.

Great Yarmouth.—The proposal to erect a cinema on the site of the old Theatre Royal has progressed to the stage where a company, the Regal Theatre (Gt. Yarmouth), Ltd., with registered office at 13, South-quay, Great Yarmouth, is being floated. The capital asked for is £50,000, of which the building of the theatre will account for £35,000. Plans, which provide for a cinema to hold 2,000 persons, are being prepared by Mr. Frank Hayward, Queen-street, Great Yarmouth, in conjunction with Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire, 43, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.1.

Herne Hill.—The management of the Grand Cinema, Railton-road, S.W., have under consideration a reconstruction scheme, for which plans will be shortly prepared. The building will be extended to accommodate about 750 persons.

Hertford.—Mr. E. J. Carpenter, the proprietor, proposes to rebuild the Castle Cinema, Castle Gates, Hertford, upon modern lines. Mr. J. B. F. Cowper, F.R.I.B.A., 5, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4, has prepared the necessary plans, which provide for a cinema to hold 1,500, to be equipped with a full-sized stage with dressing-rooms.

Huntingdon. A contract for the foundations of the new Hippodrome has been placed with Messrs. F. B. Thackray and Co., Ltd., of Huntingdon. The reinforced concrete engineers are the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., 22, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7, and the architects are Messrs. F. Burdett Ward and Woolnough, LL.R.I.B.A., South Brink, Wisbech.

Macclesfield.—A contract for alterations and extensions to the Majestic Picture House in Mill-street, for the board of directors, has been placed with Messrs. Coope Brothers, Catherine-street, Macclesfield.

Malpas (Cheshire).—Plans for the small cinema for Mr. T. Briggs, Well-street, Malpas, have been prepared by Mr. C. Ogilvie Campbell, L.R.I.B.A., District Bank-chambers, 1, Frodsham-street, Chester. No contracts are as yet let.

Oswestry.—A contract for the erection of a cinema and shops on a site in English Walls, for Messrs. J. O. and R. M. Jones, Cefn, Wrexham, has been gained, at £11,872, by Messrs. John Williams, Ltd., of Liverpool. Plans were prepared by Mr. Lionel A. G. Prichard, A.R.I.B.A., of 57, Moorfields, Liverpool, and quantities were taken out by Messrs. J. E. Bladon and Son, 12, Preeson's-row, Liverpool. The complete list of those who submitted estimates will be found in our Tenders pages.

Tiverton.—The contract has been placed with Messrs. J. Crater and Son, Silver-street, Tiverton, for the erection of the new cinema in Fore-street. The plans have been prepared by Capt. Dixon, 25, St. Peter-street, Tiverton.

Wimbledon. — Mr. Robert Cromie, F.R.I.B.A., 35, Baker-street, W.1, has prepared preliminary plans for a cinema at Merton-road, Wimbledon, on a site adjoining the Freeman's Arms, for the Regal (Wimbledon), Ltd.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

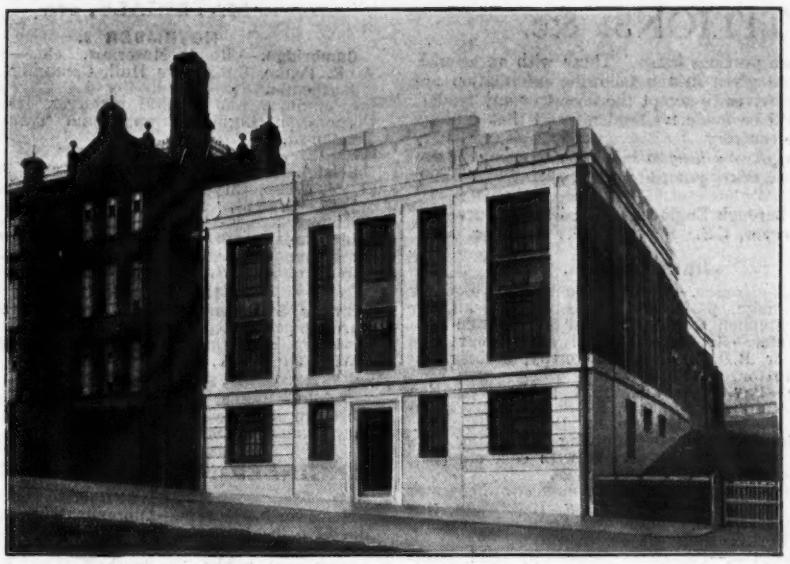
AS AND FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1932.

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons.	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners.	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Accrington	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Aldershot	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Alfreton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Alnwick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Altrincham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ashford (Kent)	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Ashington	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Aylsham	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Banbury	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Barnsley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Barnstaple	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Barrow-in-Furness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Barry	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Basingstoke	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Bath	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bedford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Berwick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Bexhill	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Birkenhead	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Birmingham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bishop Auckland	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Blackburn	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Blackpool	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bognor Regis	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Bolton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bournemouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bradford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	11
Braintree	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Brentwood	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Bridgwater	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Bridlington	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brighton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bristol	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bromsgrove	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Bromyard	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
Bungay	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Burnley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Burton-on-Trent	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bury	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bury St. Edmunds	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Buxton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cambridge	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Canterbury	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Cardiff	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Carlisle	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chatham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Chelmsford	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Cheltenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Chester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chesterfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chorley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Cirencester	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Clacton	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Colchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Coventry	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Cranbrook	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Crewe	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Cromer	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Darlington	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Deal	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Denbigh	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Derby	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Devizes	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	11
Dewsbury	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Doncaster	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Dorchester	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Dorking	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Dovercourt	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Driffield	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Droitwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Dudley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Durham	1/6	1/6*	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Eastbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
E.Glam.(Mon.Val.)	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Ely	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Exeter	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/0½
Exmouth	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Fakenham	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Felixstowe	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Folkestone	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Frome	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Glossop	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Gloucester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/0½
Godalming	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Goole	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Gosport	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Grantham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Gt. Yarmouth	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Grimsby	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Guildford	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Halifax	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Harpenden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Harrogate	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hartlepools	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Harwich	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Hastings	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Hatfield	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hednesford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Hereford	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Herne Bay	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Hertford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hitchin	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Hoddesdon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Holt	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Huddersfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hull	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hunstanton	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Huntingdon	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Isle of Wight	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Ipswich	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Keighley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kettering	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Kidderminster	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Kings Lynn	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Lancaster	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Leamington Spa	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Leeds	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Leicester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Leighton Buzzard	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Lichfield	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Lincoln	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Littlehampton	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Liverpool	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Llandudno	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Llanelly	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
London—								
12 m. radius	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	*	1/7½	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½
12-15 m. radius	1/7	1/7	1/7	*	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Loughborough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Lowestoft	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Luton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Macclesfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Maidstone	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Malvern	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Manchester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Mansfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Margate	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Market Harborough	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Matlock	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Melton Constable	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Melton Mowbray	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Middlesbrough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Newark	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Newbury	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Newcastle-u-Lyme	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
New Forest	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Newmarket	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Newport, Mon.	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Northampton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Norwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Nottingham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nuneaton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Oakham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Oldham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Oxford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Paignton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Peterborough	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Plymouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Pontypridd	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Portsmouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Preston	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ramsgate	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Reading	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Redcar	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redditch	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Reigate	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Retford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ripon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Rochdale	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Rochester	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Rugby	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Saffron Walden	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
St. Albans	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
St. Helens	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Sawbridgeworth	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Saxmundham	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
Scarborough	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/1½
Sevenoaks	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Sheffield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Shrewsbury	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Sittingbourne	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Southampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Southport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
South Shields	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stevenage	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Stockport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stourbridge	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/0½
Stourport	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	11
Stowmarket	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/-
Stroud	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/1½
Sunderland	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	10½
Swaffham	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½
Swansea	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/0½
Swindon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/1½
Tamworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/-
Taunton	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	11
Thetford	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½
Torquay	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/-
Totnes	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3½
Trowbridge	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Tunbridge Wells	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Uttoxeter	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Wakefield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Walsall	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Walsden	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	11
Warminster	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½
Warrington	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/0½
Warwick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	10½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/0½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
West Bromwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/0½
Weston-super-Mare	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	11½
Weymouth	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	1/0½
Whitby	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1½
Wigan	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	11½
Winchester	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/0½
Windsor	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	11
Wisbech	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½
Wolverhampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	11
Woodbridge	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/0½
Worcester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Worksop	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	11½
Worthing	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/1½
Wrexham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/0½
Wycombe	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	10½
Wymondham	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	11½
York	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½

*The rate recognised by the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, as and from the 1st June, 1932, is 1/9 per hour.

For Building Trade wages in Scotland, see page 794.



New Offices, Armley, Leeds. MESSRS. CHADWICK, WATSON AND CO., Architects.

NEW OFFICES, ARMLEY

OUR illustration shows the new offices of Messrs. Wilsons and Mathiesons, Ltd., at Armley, Leeds, recently opened by H.R.H. Prince George. The new buildings, erected to the design and under the supervision of Messrs. Chadwick, Watson and Co., architects, Leeds, is executed in brick and "Girling-stone," treated on simple and modern lines, giving a restrained, dignified appearance. The total floor area of the building is 1,603 sq. yards. The interior planning has been carried out on spacious lines. The private offices and large general office with balcony floor being confined to one level with conveniently-placed fireproof strong-rooms provided for the general office and balcony. Several of the private rooms are carried out in oak panelling with furniture, soft furnishings, decorations and fireplaces reproduced in the Elizabethan period, with curtains in tapestry of the same period. The interior decorations have been carried out on quiet and simple lines.

The Empire State Building, New York. MESSRS. SHREVE, LAMB AND HARMON, Architects.

TRADE NEWS

New Premises, Aldgate East.

With regard to the new premises in Aldgate East, illustrated in our last issue, we are asked to state that "Offerhaus" window-sills were used, for which Mr. H. A. Oakeshott, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., is the sole agent.

An Expansion Bolt.

Details of a new method for attaching brackets, piping, railing, switchgear, and so on, to existing concrete or masonry are contained in a folder issued by the inventor, Mr. Noel Phillips, 134, Upton-road, Bexleyheath, Kent. The Phillips expansion bolt, used for these purposes, consists of a standard bolt, a lead expandable member or spreader and a mild steel wedge or follower. These members are standard for each diameter of bolt, and any number may be placed on a bolt depending on the length. In application, the bolt, with one lead and one mild steel member, is placed head first in the hole previously prepared and a plain piece of pipe is placed over the end of the bolt. The end of the pipe is then given a few blows with a hammer, which has the effect of driving the wedge forward into the lead, thus causing the latter to expand. Builders should write to Mr. Phillips for full details and explanatory diagram of this interesting device, which is being manufactured by Messrs. Armstrong, Stevens and Son, Ltd., of Birmingham.

Moveable Seating.

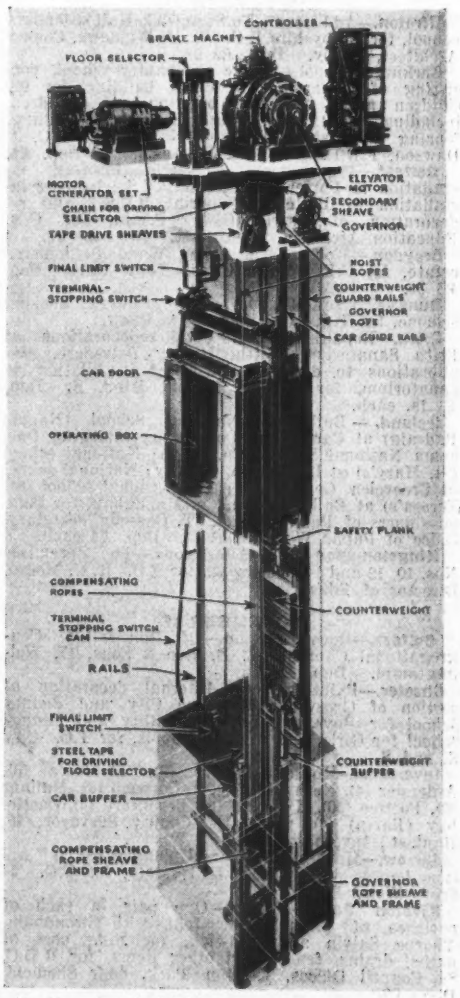
Messrs. Huntley and Sparks, Ltd., of De Burgh-road, S.W.19, informs us that they have purchased the patent rights for the United Kingdom of a new system of seating with folding chairs and tip-up seats. The main points in regard to this system, the "Rigi-Mobil," is that the chairs give a positive, rigid fixing without being attached to the floors and, in consequence, they are specially suitable for halls where sometimes seating is required and sometimes not. The elimination of all bolt holes and other devices in the floor is also of great advantage in dance halls or other halls where good flooring is laid. As the chairs fold up flat there is a very great saving of storage space. There are many types of buildings where this system should prove particularly valuable, such as town halls, assembly rooms, stadiums used for several purposes, etc. Further details will be forwarded by the licensees under whose control the chairs will be manufactured entirely in this country.

THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

THE Empire State Building in New York City, U.S.A., the tallest of America's many skyscrapers, towers 1,252 ft. from the street level to the tip of the dirigible mast at its top, and is thus 257 ft. higher than the Eiffel Tower. The architects are Messrs. Shreeve, Lamb and Harmon.

When fully occupied, each working day it will be necessary to transport vertically 85,000 people, tenants and visitors, to the world's highest building. No railway ever required more careful planning or attention than this great vertical transportation system. All lifts were designed and constructed at the Otis Elevator Company's factory just outside of New York City. For nearly a year prior to beginning the actual construction of the skyscraper, Otis engineers and architects for the building worked together over the problem of vertical traffic. It was finally decided that fifty-eight signal control lifts, with automatic starting, stopping, levelling, and with door opening and closing devices, would most efficiently handle the bulk of the work. Nine additional lifts were decided upon for freight and passenger service for use in the upper seven stories and the tower.

Eighteen of the high-rise express lifts operate at a speed of 1,200 feet per minute. Express lifts can run from the street level to the 80th floor in less than a minute. To interconnect all the electrical circuits required by the lifts in this one building, nearly 8,000,000 feet of rubber-covered wire were necessary. In addition there are thirty-six miles of conduit. The length of the hoisting ropes, compensating ropes and governor ropes exceeds 120 miles, and there are nearly seven miles of lift shafts in the building.



The Empire State Building, New York: Design Sketch of one of the "Otis" High Speed Lifts.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in, the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.: Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

NOVEMBER 9.

Birmingham.—Houses.—266 non-parlour and 8 small non-parlour (two-bedroom) type houses at Glebe Farm estate (part 1), Stechford, for Corporation. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Cardiff.—Heating.—Low-pressure hot water heating at Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Rookwood, Llandaff, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Castlemartyr.—Repairs.—Repairing dispensary at Castlemartyr, and installing a bath and hot-water supply at Clonmoyle Dispensary Residence, for South Cork County Board of Public Assistance. D. Egan, secretary, Boardroom, Douglas-rd., Cork.

Cottingham.—Houses.—18 in Park-lane, Cottingham, for U.D.C. T. C. Slack, S. Dep. £2.

Newton Abbot.—Houses.—18, for R.D.C. B. H. Palmer, L.R.I.B.A., 11, Union-st.

Tredegar.—Centre.—Mining centre at "The Brooklands," New Tredegar, for Monmouthshire E.C. John Bain, F.R.I.B.A., County Hall, Newport (Mon.). Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 10.

Beeston.—Wiring.—Of 290 houses for electric light on housing estate, for U.D.C. E. A. Bush, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Brampton Bierlow.—Extensions.—Alterations and extensions to existing school buildings at Brampton Bierlow, near Wath-upon-Dearne. C. F. Moxon, architect, Barnsley.

Castleblayney.—Housing.—26 dwelling-houses, for U.D.C. Frank Gibney, architect.

Glasgow.—Shops.—12 houses and 6 shops at Manresa-pl., for T.C. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

Liverpool.—Building.—Elementary school building at Highfield estate, Broadgreen, for Corporation. Land Steward and Surveyor (Architectural Department), Municipal Buildings. Dep. £3 3s.

NOVEMBER 11.

Alfreton.—Additions.—To Swanwick Hall secondary school, for Derbyshire E.C. G. H. Widdows, County Architect, Derby. Dep. £2 2s.

Barking.—School.—Public elementary school, consisting of junior mixed school building for 900 children and infants' school building for 500 children, including caretaker's house, boundary walling, fencing and gates, at Becontree, for T.C. C. J. Dawson, F.R.I.B.A., Clock House-chams. Dep. £5.

Belfast.—Improvements.—Electric lighting installation in Porter's Memorial P.E.S.; heating installation in Porter's Memorial P.E.S.; and redecoration of Currie Girls' P.E.S., for C.B. Education Architect, Victoria-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Croydon.—Houses.—On the Waddon housing estate, for C.B. Town Clerk, Town Hall. Dep. £3 3s.

Duns.—Houses.—20, on Earlsmeadows housing scheme, for T.C. J. Millar, Town Clerk.

Erith.—Repairs.—Repairs and redecorations at Erith Sanatorium, Little Heath, Belvedere, and alterations to domestic hot-water installation at Sanatorium, for U.D.C. Harold Hind, S. Dep. £1 1s. each.

Ireland.—Building.—National School (Naomh Padraig) at Carramore, Co. Mayo; enlarging Doohoma National School, Co. Mayo; National school (St. Mary's) at Lerhin, Co. Galway; National school at Creevelea, Co. Leitrim; and National school (St. Teresa's) at Ballynagearn, Co. Monaghan, for Commissioners of Public Works. T. Cassedy, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1 each.

Kingston-upon-Hull.—Alterations.—To premises Nos. 10, 12 and 14, Harley-st., for E.C. R. C. Moore, Director of Education.

NOVEMBER 12.

Belfast.—Reconstruction.—Of Donegall-st. Congregational Church. R. B. Roe & Sons, 17, Wellington-pl. Dep. £2 2s.

Chester.—Painting, etc.—Internal decoration of portion of Grosvenor Museum; City and County School for Boys and portion of City and County School for Girls, and various schools, for T.C. City E. and S.

Inverness.—Houses.—Beauly (8), Aviemore (8), Ardersier (4), Nethybridge (20), Corpach (8), Mallaig (8), Portree (30), Kyleakin (6), Broadford (4), Castlebay (Barra) (4), for C.C. County Surveyor, 26, Bank-st., Inverness.

Jarrow.—Houses.—Slater and plumber for 30 "A" type houses on Primrose Hill estate, for T.C. J. Scott Weir, B.E.

Kiveton Park.—Houses.—One pair in each of parishes of Firbeck, St. Johns-with-Throapham, Thorpe Salvin and Todwick, including cost of paths, drains, fences and other items, for R.D.C. S., Council Offices, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield. Dep. £2.

Smallburgh.—Cottages.—Catfield 3 pairs, Neatishead 1 pair, Worstead 1 pair and 2 pairs (bungalow type), for R.D.C. A. Peploe, clerk, 25, Grammar School-rd., North Walsham. Dep. £1.

Swinton and Pendlebury.—Demolition.—Of Swinton schools, for U.D.C. H. Entwisle, S.

NOVEMBER 14.

Basford.—Houses.—18 non-parlour type, together with drainage, paths and fences, in Cossall, for R.D.C. Stephen Maylan, E. and S. Dep £2 2s.

Bridgwater.—Houses.—42 small non-parlour type houses, for R.D.C. L. S. Clatworthy, architect at Depot, Westonzoyland-rd.

Cheam.—Pavilion.—Pavilion at public recreation ground, Malden-rd., Cheam, for Sutton and Cheam U.D.C. W. Hedley Grieves, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Dagenham.—Fencing.—Supplying and fixing 1,678 lin. yds. of chain link fencing, with concrete post, stays, etc. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Hayfield.—Installation.—New domestic hot-water scheme at Hayfield Poor Law Institution, for Derbyshire P.A.C. County Architect, County Offices, Derby. Dep. £2 2s.

Northampton.—Premises.—Demolition and clearance of site, etc., of premises known as "The Northamptonshire Orphanage for Girls," St. Giles'-st., for the Committee of the Northampton Working Men's Club and Institute. W. G. C. Puryer, architect and surveyor, 29, Abington-st., Northampton. Dep. £1 1s.

***Pinley, Coventry.**—Heating Installation.—Town Clerk, Council House, Coventry. Dep. £2 10s.

Sowerby.—Houses.—14, on Beechwood housing site, Sowerby (Contract No. 9), for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, S. Dep. £1 10s.

Wednesbury.—Houses.—100 non-parlour type on Park-lane and Myvod-rd. site, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 16

Clones.—Houses.—118 two-story dwelling houses on Council's site at Church-hill, for U.D.C. F. Gibney, architect and civil engineer, 16, Westmoreland-st., Dublin, C.4. Dep. £5 5s.

Coulsdon and Purley.—Fencing.—Approximately 350 yds. lin. close boarded fencing, 6 ft. 6 in. high, and entrance gates at refuse disposal plant, Kenley, for U.D.C. Gilbert A. Ballard, E. and S.

Dublin.—Dwellings.—48 flat dwellings at Greek-st. and Mary's-lane, for Corporation. G. J. Sherlock, city manager, Housing and Supplies Section, Exchange-buildings, Lord Edward-st. Dep. £5 5s.

Liverpool.—Dwellings.—28 dwellings fronting Eldon-st., for T.C. Director of Housing. Dep. £2 2s.

Liverpool.—Houses.—155 non-parlour houses on portion 2 and 179 non-parlour houses on portion 3 of Huyton Farm estate, for T.C. Director of Housing. Dep. £1 1s.

London.—Heating.—Accelerated low-pressure hot-water heating at Telephone Exchange, Euston, N.W., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Parkhurst.—Pavilion.—Maternity pavilion at Poor Law Institution, Parkhurst, for Isle of Wight C.C. S. R. Cocks, C.S., 5, St. Thomas-st., Ryde.

NOVEMBER 17.

***Folkestone.**—Houses.—On the Hill-rd. Housing Estate. Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Dep. £2 2s.

Liverpool.—School.—Elementary school building at Grandison-rd., Walton-Clubmoor, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor (Architectural Dept.). Dep. £2 2s.

Maidstone.—Redecoration.—Interior redecoration of Council houses, for Corporation. B.S., Palace-av.

Wadsley.—Wiring.—In connection with installation of electric lighting in female dining hall, etc., at Wadsley Mental Hospital, near Sheffield, for West Riding Mental Hospitals Board. W. E. H. Burton, architect and engineer, West Riding Mental Hospital Board Office, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 18.

Ashford.—Houses.—50 non-parlour type, at Hampden estate, for U.D.C. A. F. Webster, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Maidenhead, Berks.—Garages.—For H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Wolverhampton, Staffs.—Garages.—For H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 19.

Leamington Spa.—Cottages.—12 non-parlour type cottages, Shrubland Hall estate and Rushmore Farm estate, for T.C. J. Sutcliffe, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Reading.—Room.—Nurses' rest room at Battle Hospital, for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 22.

***Newport, I.O.W.**—Alterations.—At the Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 23.

***Stevenage.**—Houses.—Ellis-av. Clerk, Council Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

***Southampton.**—Alterations.—For H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

NO DATE

Bamford.—Alterations.—To Bamford (St. Michael's) C. of E. F. Thorpe, architect, Church-lane, Oldham.

MATERIALS, etc.

NOVEMBER 9.

Cambridge.—Road Materials, etc.—For C.C. A. E. Peake, C.S., Shire Hall, Cambridge.

Southend-on-Sea.—Sand.—For T.C. R. A. Fearnley, engineer and general manager, Head Office, Corporation Light Railways and Transport, 95, London-rd.

NOVEMBER 10.

Bristol.—Builders' Materials, etc.—For T.C. H. M. Webb, City E. and S., 63, Queen-sq.

Hull.—Cement, etc.—For T.C. City E., 63, Queen-sq.

Lithuania.—Iron.—200 tons of hæmatite pig iron, for Lithuanian Rly. Administration Dept. of Overseas Trade, S.W.1. (Ref. G.X. 11498.)

NOVEMBER 11.

Straits Settlements.—Pipes.—Salt-glazed stoneware pipes, etc., for Singapore Municipality Sewerage Department. Dept. of Overseas Trade, S.W.1. (Ref. B.X. 7437.)

NOVEMBER 17.

Dublin.—Builder's materials, etc.—For Great Northern Railway (Ireland). F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-st. Station.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

NOVEMBER 9.

Hemsworth.—Sewers.—Approximately 4,180 yds. lin. of 6 in., 9 in., 12 in., 15 in., and 18 in. stoneware sewers, together with necessary manholes and appurtenant works, in South Kirkby, for R.D.C. W. T. Lynam, A.M.I.C.E., E. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 10.

Egypt.—Waterworks.—Waterworks for the town of Galioub, for Egyptian Ministry of Interior (Municipalities and Local Commissions Section). Dept. of Overseas Trade (ref. G. 11888).

Eton.—Drainage.—Approximately 460 yds. of 6-in. dia. stoneware sewer, 120 yds. of 3-in. dia. cast-iron rising main, underground pump chamber, concrete manholes and appurtenant works at Laytersway, Bull-lane and South View-rd., for R.D.C. E. E. Slater, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Liskeard.—Water Supply.—Reinforced concrete reservoir and laying of water mains, etc., at St. Neot, for R.D.C. E. C. Higman, L.R.I.B.A., Council's Architect, Barras-st.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Main.—Twin 30 in. cast-iron main and alternatively for twin 20 in. cast-iron main, for length of 2,680 lin. yds., between Trent Vale pumping station and point on Trentham Golf Links, including crossing of River Trent, Longton Brook, and two main roads, with construction of hatch box manholes, concrete piers and other incidental works, for T.C. City Sewage Engineer. Dep. £5 5s.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Sewer.—46 in. cast-iron class B. main, between Newcastle sewage works and pumping station at Trent Vale, distance of about 2,800 yds., including road and brook crossings, with incidental works, for T.C. City Sewage Engineer. Dep. £3 3s.

NOVEMBER 12.

Seaford.—Sewerage.—Construction of a storage tank, pump chamber and motor house in reinforced concrete, and installation of automatic electrically driven centrifugal pumps, and construction of new 21-in. and 9-in. dia. sewers and 12-in. cast-iron rising main, and reconstruction of one road in reinforced concrete for Low Level, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 14.

Highworth.—Sewage.—Extensions to existing disposal works, including screening chambers, detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, dosing chamber, bacteria beds, humus tanks, storm water tanks, sludge lagoons, engine and pump houses, pipework, chambers, and incidental works, at Stratton St. Margaret, for R.D.C. A. H. S. Waters, engineer, 25, Temple Row, Birmingham. Dep. £5 5s.

London.—Lifts.—Two direct-acting hydraulic lifts at Letter Office, Mount Pleasant, E.C., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Sewage.—Extensions to Meir sewage purification works, for T.C. City Sewage Engineer. Dep. £3 3s.

Swansea.—Steelwork.—6,000 tons of structural steelwork and other incidental works, including roof covering, glazing, gutters, rain-water pipes, etc., at power station building, Tir John North, for C.B. Preece, Cardew & Rider, consulting engineers, 8, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

Warrington.—Sewerage.—Construction of stoneware and concrete tube sewers from 9-in. to 36-in. dia. and of length of about 3,300 yds., and for 12-in. and 27-in. cast-iron mains, each about 87 yds. in length, together with storm overflow chamber, manholes, river outlets and other appurtenant works, at Westy-lane sewerage, for C.B. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

NOVEMBER 15.

Leyburn.—Sewerage.—Providing and laying 400 lin. yds. or thereabouts of 6-in. sewers, together with manholes, and construction of settling tank and sub-irrigation drain, at Arrathorne, for R.D.C. F. J. Rodwell, chartered engineer, 37 and 38, Prudential-buildings, Park-row, Leeds. Dep. £1 1s.

West Suffolk.—Reconstruction.—In ferro-concrete of Red Lodge bridge, piling, forming embankments on the approaches, and all necessary roadworks, for C.C. E. H. Bond, C.S., Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

NOVEMBER 16.

Fife.—Reconstruction.—Reinforced concrete bridge and approaches, fencing and other relative works at Stravithie Mill on St. Andrews-Anstruther-rd., for C.C. C. M. Dawson, District Road Surveyor, 90, South-st., St. Andrews.

ROAD, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

NOVEMBER 9.

Ely.—Sewer, etc.—Laying and jointing of approximately 260 yds. of 6-in. and 9-in. sewer, extending along Market-st. from General Post Office to Lynn-rd., with construction of necessary manholes, for U.D.C. A. E. King, S.

Walton-on-the-Hill.—Street Works.—Making-up of Ferndale-rd. and Meadow-walk, for Surrey C.C. County Divisional Surveyor, London-rd., Reigate.

Wicklow.—Maintenance.—Of approach road and pathway to Wicklow Station (Bollarney-rd., Wicklow), for Great Southern Railways (Ireland). A. W. Brentland, chief engineer, Westland Row Station, Dublin. Dep. 10s. 6d.

NOVEMBER 10.

Dagenham.—Asphalting.—Supplying and laying 2 in. mastic asphalt in Green-lane, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Hale.—Making-up.—Of Planetree-rd., for U.D.C. C. P. Higginbotham, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Leeds.—Paving.—Kerbing, tar-paving footpaths and carriageways in Sutherland-av. (part), Shaftesbury-rd. (part), Talbot-rd. (part), and Lidgett-row, for T.C. Highways E., 155, Kirkstall-rd. Dep. £1 1s.

Slough.—Sewering.—Of Mina-ave. and Chestnut-ave., for U.D.C. A. Bromly, E.

Teddington.—Making-up.—Of St. Marks-rd., for U.D.C. E Bostock, S. Dep. £2.

NOVEMBER 11.

Leeds.—Reconstruction.—Of portions of tramway track in York-rd. by-pass, and in Wellington-rd. from Armley-rd. junction to Wallace-st., for T.C. W. Vane Morland, general manager and engineer. 1, Swinegate. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 12

Bentley-with-Arksey. — Making-up. — Of certain private streets, for U.D.C. P. C. Woodhall, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Coulsdon and Purley.—Asphalting.—Asphalt surfacing Godstone-rd., Kenley, for U.D.C. G. A. Ballard, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Scarborough.—Track.—Reconstruction of 90 yds. of incline track in reinforced concrete, for Scarborough South Cliff Tramway Co., Ltd. D. H. Moore, consulting engineer, 34, Esplanade-gdns. Dep. 10s. 6d.

NOVEMBER 14.

Bedford.—Improvements.—Of Park-rd. North, for T.C. Charles H. Blakeway, B.E. and S. Dep. £2

Bromley.—Improvements.—In Brook-lane (parts I and II), for T.C. B.E. Dep. £1.

Cudham.—Footpaths.—Footpaths at recreation and burial grounds, West Cudham (Biggin Hill), provision and erection of iron unclimbable fencing and chain-link fencing, gates, etc., erection of public lavatories, provision of drainage and water supply, for P.C. H. B. Hampton, Clerk, Highfield, Biggin Hill, Westerham.

Ilford.—Making-up.—Of Bloomfield-cres., Hedgewood-gdns. (Beechwood-gdns. to Collinwood-gdns.), Horace-rd., South Park-rd. and Grove-rd. (part paving), for T.C. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s. each.

Manchester.—Sewering.—Sewering, draining, excavating, kerbing, flagging (artificial) and paving (tarmacadam) new road on shop site at Wythenshawe-rd., near Kenworthy-lane (Area A), Northenden, for T.C. F. E. Warbreck Howell, T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Sewer.—In Liverpool-rd., Cross Heath, for Corporation. B.E. and S. Dep. £1.

Tiverton.—Sewerage.—Laying 247 ft. of 2 in. pipe, and construction of inspection pit at Uffculme, for R.D.C. W. Kemp, sanitary inspector, Cullompton.

Wallasey.—Sewering.—In Bradman-rd., Moreton; Eleanor-rd., Moreton; Glasier-rd., Moreton; Lingham-lane, Moreton, between Eleanor-rd. and Bradman-rd., for T.C. B.E. and S.

NOVEMBER 15.

Southport.—Paving.—Levelling, paving, metalling and making good of Verulum-rd. for a distance of 210 yds. from Bankfield-lane and Mallee-cres. for distance of 236 yds. from Preston New-rd., for C.B. A. E. Jackson, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Sutton and Cheam.—Making-up.—Of Matlock-cres.; Matlock-gdns.; Matlock-pl.; Buxton-cres.; Glyn-rd.; Grennell-rd. (section 2); Accommodation-rd., off Elmbrook-rd. (sewers only), for U.D.C. Wm. Hedley Grieves, S. Dep. £1 1s. each road.

NOVEMBER 16.

Luton.—Sewer.—Laying a 27-in. concrete tube storm water sewer in Vauxhall-rd., from River Lea to Vauxhall Motor Works, length approximately 382 yds., together with manholes, etc., complete, for T.C. J. W. Tomlinson, B.E. and S., 12, Upper George-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Sevenoaks.—Sewer.—400 ft. of 6 in. stoneware sewer and two manholes from existing terminal in Power Mill-lane, Leigh, for R.D.C. Sanitary Surveyor.

NOVEMBER 17.

Wembley.—Making-up.—Of Vivian-av. (part 2), approximate length 835 yds.; Lancelot-rd. (part 3), approximate length 50 yds., for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s. each.

NOVEMBER 18.

Wallingford.—Main.—Approximately 674 yds. of 3-in. cast-iron water main, extending from proposed pumping station in Honey-lane, Cholsey, to point in Cholsey-Didcot-rd., for R.D.C. Fiddian & Deeley, engineers, 13, Church-st., Stourbridge. Dep. £1 1s.

NO DATE.

Abram.—Kerbing.—In Kingsdown-rd. and Egerton-st., and also for supply of stone ballast and tarmacadam, for U.D.C W. H. Roby, clerk.

CURRENT AND PROPOSED BUILDING WORK*

In these lists every care is taken to ensure that information given is accurate and up to date, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education; M.W.B. for Metroporitan Water Board; Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.

Alnwick.—R.D.C. Housing Committee to consider 20 houses at South Shilbottle.

Anerley.—L.C.C. recommend £1,622 in respect of cost of reinstatement of premises, replacement of stock, etc., after fire, at Anerley L.C.C. residential school.

Ashby.—R.D.C. to erect houses, 12 at Appleby, 20 at Coleorton, 20 at Worthington, 30 at Measham and 30 at Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe.

Audenshaw.—Members of Audenshaw Labour Party proposing to acquire a site for headquarters. —Plans approved:—dairy at Audenshaw Hall, H. Barnes; alterations to warehouse, Fitzroy-st., J. Sharpley.

Baildon.—R.C. Authorities propose church of St. Aidan. C. Simpson, architect, 12, Cunliffe-ter., Bradford.

Barnard Castle.—R.D.C. has under consideration scheme to erect a bridge over Langdon Beck on Ingleton and Gainford-rd. Cost about £2,000. W. J. Merrett, C.S.

Basingstoke. — T.C. approved:—alterations at Town Hall, for Borough Council; 14 houses (4 flats and 10 maisonettes) and 8 garages, at Richmond-rd., W. A. Wilcox.

Batley.—T.C. propose 36 houses, Victoria-av. B.S.

Billinge-with-Winstanley.—U.D.C. propose public conveniences near Billinge Infirmary.

Birmingham.—Messrs. Bateman's, 19, Bennett's-hill, architects for headquarters, Temple-st., for Birmingham Law Society. Estimated cost £16,000.

Birmingham.—Primitive Methodist section of Methodist Church propose building a Sunday school in Rookery-rd. to accommodate 750 children at £5,000. School chapel also to be erected at Kingstanding, at £2,978, to accommodate 300 persons.

Blackpool.—C.B. submitted plans to M.H. for 74 houses on Highfield-rd. housing site.—Properties bounded by Church-st., Market-st. and Corporation-st., also properties bounded by Stanley-ter., Cunce-st. and Cookson-st., to be acquired for rebuilding purposes.—B.S. been instructed to prepare plans and estimates for development proposed new market site.—B.S. submitted plan for development of land in Norbreck-rd. between Pump-lane and Fleetwood-rd.—Plans passed:—8 houses, Knaresboro'-av., Hall Estate Building Co.; 6 houses and shops and 2 houses, Layton-rd. and Caunce-st., Wilson & others; 2 houses, Stonycroft-av., and 7 houses, Orchard-av., J. Midgley.

Blyth.—T.C. approved:—alterations to lodge, Cowpen Hall, Northumberland C.C.; 8 flats, Hunter-av., Pattison & Hush.

Bolton.—E.C. obtained sites for electricity substations at Ship Gates and Charley-st. H. E. Annett, electrical engineers.

Bolton-on-Dearne.—U.D.C. decided in favour of scheme for houses.

Bootle.—Society of Xaverian Brothers had plans prepared for refectory in School of St. Martin's.

Brighton.—T.C. approved:—Electricity station sub-station, Mackie-ave., Ladies' Mile Estate, Patcham, Brighton Corporation Electricity Department; amended block plan for three blocks of four houses, Bevendean-crescent, Braybons, Ltd.

Bromley.—T.C. approved:—Dowton & Co., pavilion, Sandford-rd.; W. H. Robinson, sports pavilion, County School for Girls, Nightingale-lane.

Burnhope.—Durham County E.C. to purchase land from U. A. Ritson, colliery owners, for new school. F. Willey, architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Burnmouth.—At meeting of Berwickshire Public Health Committee it was intimated that letter from Department of Health for Scotland had been received stating that public inquiry into housing conditions at Burnmouth be held.

Carlisle.—S. W. B. Hack, Lloyds Bank-chambers, Carlisle, architect, for operating theatre at Cumberland Infirmary, at £9,000.

Castleford.—S. to U.D.C. prepared plans for meat and fish market on eastern side of existing market, at £8,025.

Cheltenham.—T.C. approved:—Stannard, 6 pairs semi-detached houses, Evesham-rd., Bishops Cleeve.

Chester.—Bent's Brewery Co., Ltd., Johnson-st., Liverpool, proposing hotel at Blacon on Blacon-Sanghall-rd. Plans by J. H. Davies & Son, architects, 14, Newgate-st. Quantities being prepared.

Chesterfield. — Housing Committee approved schemes for 105 houses on various housing sites.—R. Hicks & Sons, grocers, Duke-st., propose extensions to store in Duke-st., Whittington Moor.

Chorley.—R.D.C. propose additional 12 houses at Coppull.

Coventry.—P.A.C. propose to provide additional accommodation at London-rd. Institution. Cost £1,200.

Croydon.—Plans submitted by C.B. to M.H. in connection with loan sanctions.—Council recommend works in recreation grounds:—Ashburton-park, boundary fence, £160; and Coombe Cliff recreation ground, alterations to head gardener's cottage, £175.—Plans passed:—Hooker & Rogers, 4, High-st., 11 houses, Laurier-rd.; Borough Electrical Engineer, 39, High-st., sub-station, The Waddon Ponds Recreation Ground, The Ridgeway; Corporation, 144 houses, Waddon housing site extension; Harper Automatic Machine Co., Stafford-rd., office addition, Stafford-rd.; Burcote, Ltd., Lower Addiscombe-rd., shops with rooms over, Wickham-rd.; Bethall & Swannell, Ltd., 16a, John-st., W.C.2, garage and paint shop extension, rear of No. 311, Lower Addiscombe-rd.; Bleach & Skipper, 1,452, London-rd., 9 houses, Gonville-rd., corner of Blakemore-rd.; Borough Electrical Engineer, 38, High-st., laboratory extension, Factory-lane; Truett & Steel, Ltd., High-st., Thornton Heath, 10 houses, Norbury-av., next No. 21; International Tea Co., Ltd., Mitre-sq., E.C.3, alterations and additions, 958, Brighton-rd.; P. Richardson, 139, Wickham-rd., 6 houses, Dickensons-lane.

Cumberland.—E.C. propose to acquire site at Silloth for school.

Doncaster.—Corporation to proceed with adaptations to Holmes premises for use as a school of art, at £6,900.

Dukinfield.—Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., Newton Heath Brewery, Monsall-rd., Manchester, propose alterations, "Tame Valley Hotel." Park-rd., and "Miners' Arms." Plans by W. Johnson & Sons, architects, 27, Oldham-rd., Miles Platting, Manchester. Quantities in course of preparation.

Durham.—County Agricultural Committee purchased East Shaws Farm, and propose to expend £6,687 on new buildings. W. J. Merrett, C.S.

Eaglescliffe.—P.C. to proceed with bus shelter in Butts-lane.

East Ham.—Engineer and Manager submitted to C.B. estimate by B.E., amounting to £225, for brick wall in Wellington-rd. and Nelson-st., to replace existing wooden fence surrounding premises of Electricity and Tramways Department, and committee recommend that estimate be accepted and work put in hand.

Elham.—Council to build 12 houses at Lympne.

Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Tenders invited by T.C. for further 30 four-apartment houses and 76 three-apartment houses on Carr's Hill estate. Cost £40,971. Plans by F. H. Patterson, B.E.

Grays.—Housing and Town Planning Committee recommended that Council consider erecting further 20 houses of non-parlour type and six small bungalows, and that S. be directed to prepare and submit plan.

Hastings.—T.C. to invite tenders for internal decorations at "Burnside," Alexandra-park, estimated by B.S. at £195.—Electricity and Public Lighting Committee recommended site in Shepherd-st., for sub-station.

Helton.—It was agreed by U.D.C. that M.H. be asked to approve of building of 30 additional houses on Broomhill estate.

High Wycombe.—T.C. approved:—66 houses, Hammersley-lane, Bentley and Gregory.

Hull.—J. M. Mills, Ltd., distillers and methylators, Brookfield Distillery, Hempshaw-lane, Stockport, proposing to acquire a site in Saltend area of Hull for distillery.

Inverness.—Following landslide which threatened safety of famous castle at Inverness, big scheme of improvement and restoration been approved by T.C. and C.C. of Inverness. Estimated cost of scheme is from £12,000 to £15,000.

Jarrow-on-Tyne.—T.C. to proceed immediately with 30 houses to rehouse tenants displaced under Old Church Area slum clearance scheme. J. Scott-Weir, architect.

Keighley.—Borough Architect to prepare lay-out plan of land at Woodhouse for housing estate for Corporation.

Kendal.—T.C. approved:—14 houses, Helms-drive, Mayfield Building Co. (Morecambe), Ltd.; 8 houses, Romney-av., J. W. Howie & Sons. Architect, M. G. Shaw.

Kenilworth.—U.D.C. proposing convenience in vicinity of the Square.

Lanarkshire.—C.C. are to erect houses at Larkhall (Dalscof parish), 40 houses at Law, 12 houses at Waterloo, 20 houses at Corfu and 16 houses, Blantyre area. P. Smith, architect, Clydesdale-st., Hamilton.

Laurencekirk.—Kincardine C.C. has appointed R. W. Walker architect for scheme for five classrooms at Laurencekirk school.

Leamington Spa.—29 new houses, new road No. 2, off Cubbington-rd. (Manor estate), for Lewis & Watters.

Leeds.—Tenders invited for warehouse and shop at junction of Wharfe-st. and Kirkgate, for J. Landey, wholesale warehousemen. Kirk and Tomlinson, architects, Albion-st.

Leigh.—T.C. approved recommendation of Housing Committee that, subject to sanction of M.H., 330 houses be erected on west side of Warrington-rd. by Corporation building department at £299 5s. 2d. per house.

Liverpool.—T.C. received M.H. formal sanctions to borrowing £26,860 for dwellings, Queen Anne-st. improvement scheme; £5,795 and £44,322 for working-class dwellings; £11,350 under section 107 of the Housing Act, 1925; £125,240 for working-class dwellings; £1,440 for works in connection with working-class dwellings.—Council recommend land north side of road No. 10, Twig-lane, Huyton Farm estate, be sold to Lancashire C.C. for school site.—Ministry forwarded formal sanctions:—Mill-rd. infirmary, additional maternity accommodation,

*See also List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

£887; Kirkdale homes, additional day-room accommodation, £867; and Alder Hey hospital, new dispensary, £952.—Recommendation that Council make and submit to B. of E. for confirmation order for compulsory purchase of a piece of land situated southerly side of Dovecot housing estate, near Page Moss-lane, Knotty Ash, for elementary school, and same for land situated Townsend-av., Norris Green estate, to be sold to Norris Green Boys' Club and Men's Institute been approved. Land bounded on west by Finch-lane and on east by City Boundary, and forming part of Knowsley estate, to be transferred to Housing Committee for housing purposes.—Economy (Special) Committee granted carrying out portion of work of fitting up basement of Walker Art Gallery extension as storage accommodation for libraries, museums and Walker Art Gallery, at £1,610.—Land situated east side of road No. 1, from Prescot-rd., Huyton Farm estate, to be sold to Huyton-with-Roby U.D.C. for site for pumping station.—Application to be made to M.H. for £13,126 for public elementary school on Dovecot (Ackers Hall Farm) estate, and £1,087 for additional cost incurred in connection with adaptation of premises in Richmond-ter., for Richmond special school.

London (Chelsea).—L.C.C. recommend £12,000 in respect of reconstruction and widening of Chelsea Bridge.

London (Hammersmith).—B.C. approved:—L. O. Woodward, building, corner Queen-st. and Montpelier-rd.; A. J. Canty, additions, abutting upon Orris-mews, 41, Beadon-rd.

London (Lewisham).—B.C. approved:— A. J. Glock, Ltd., houses 4 and 7 on Hall Park estate, Bromley-rd., Catford; McColloch & Kingslake, building at Aerial Works, Grotes-place, Blackheath; public convenience at junction of Brookehowse-rd. and Swallands-rd., Bellingham.

London (Poplar).—B.C. recommend sewer reconstructions at £20,000.—Council also recommend repairs to roof of second-class swimming-bath, Bow Baths, and general repairs to dressing-boxes at baths by B.S. at £1,480.—B.S. to proceed with necessary work of redecoration, etc., at Poplar Town Hall at £200.—At £130, Council recommend flood prevention works at Northumberland Wharf and Blackwall Stairs.—Additions, Messrs. T. G. Waterman & Co., Brewery Works, Three Colt-st., E.14, are to erect additions, "Two Beehives" public-house, 89, Devas-st., E.3.

London (St. Pancras).—L.C.C. recommend sanctioning of £757 for site for depot at rear of Gloucester-cres. and Arlington-rd.

London (Westminster).—L.C.C. recommend £4,130 in respect of alterations at County Hall in connection with rearrangement of accommodation and provision of additional accommodation.

London (Westminster).—L.C.C. recommend £12,000 for flood prevention works at Victoria and Albert embankments.

Longstone.—E. M. Longden prepared plans for alterations to social institute, at £500.

Manchester.—Rubber Heel Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Cow-lane, Clayton, proposing extensions to electricity sub-station, Chatham-st., Clayton. Plans by J. Frith, "Strathyre," North-rd., Audenshaw.

Middlesbrough.—Kitching & Co., 21, Albert-rd., architects for extensions to premises of Northern Poultry Foods Co., in Marsh-rd.

Middleton.—B. Widdows, architect, St. Jameschams., Derby, preparing plans for elementary school at Boarshaw, for E.C.

Montrose.—Empire Theatre to be reconstructed into church for Montrose and Ferrenden, United Free Church (Catinians).

Moortown (Leeds).—Site been acquired at junction of Stainburn-drive with Harrogate-rd., upon which it is intended to erect 17 shops.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—New premises to be erected for local Y.M.C.A. club at £2,500. Premises will be situated in Fenkle-st. Architect, it is understood, has not been appointed. W. H. Drake, secretary, Blackett-st.—Sylvan Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Benton, propose extending to factory in Chillingham-rd.—Quantities are out for additional story to Rington's premises, Algernon-rd. S. J. Stephenson, architect, 2, Saville-place.—Cussins, Ltd., builders, Wellburn estate, submitted amended plans to Town Improvement and Streets Committee for 24 houses on Wellburn estate.— —. Stobart, 4, New Bridge-st., prepared plans for two-story workshop at back of 57, Heaton-rd., for Mrs. Chambers.

North Carlton.—Nottingham Home Brewery Co., Ltd., Daybrook, proposing licensed premises. Plans by J. Haslam & Son, architects, Ryton-chams., Worksop.—Knight & Co., 48, Moorgate, Rotherham, architects for additions at "Grey Horse Inn" for Ind Coope & Co., Ltd., Station-st., Burton-upon-Trent.

North Shields.—Plans prepared by F. R. N. Haswell & Sons, 77, Tyne-st., for lay-out of Pineapple estate, involving 24 houses. Houses to be built on behalf of W. B. Reid & Sons.

Nottingham.—Evans, Clark & Woollatt, architects of proposed ward blocks for Nottingham General Hospital's convalescent home, "The Cedars."

Orrell.—U.D.C. propose 44 houses on land off Bell-lane. Plans by S.

Oswestry.—T.C. recommend scheme for laying-out a portion of Llwyn Farm estate, upon which to erect further 25 houses.

Penrith.—Cumberland E.C. decided to instruct Governors of Penrith Grammar School to obtain tenders for laboratory at £3,600. Scheme approved by B. of E. J. Forster, County Architect, Fisher-st., Carlisle.

Pixmore, Herts.—E.C. agreed that electric light be installed at Letchworth Pixmore School, in place of the existing gas lighting, at £165.

Pontefract.—R.D.C. received notification from West Riding C.C. of intention to erect a new school at Airedale.

Port Talbot.—M.H. inquiry been held into an application by Corporation for compulsory powers to acquire land for housing schemes on Margam and Vivian estates.

Rotherham.—E.C. propose to extend Badsley Moor-lane council school for accommodation of 350 additional scholars. Site at Eastwood to be acquired for junior school and additional playing-fields. Plans by B.E.

Rothwell.—Fox & Sons propose commercial 'bus garage and depot. Plans approved.

Rugby.—Rugby Joint Hospital Board had plans prepared for cubicle ward block of 8 beds at Harborough Magna Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

Saltley.—Rev. John Power, P.P., Church of Our Lady, proposes erecting school for 400 children.

Scarborough.—T.C. has instructed B.E. to submit scheme and estimate for redecorating Olympia.

Sedgfield.—Start about to be made by R.D.C. in building of 100 houses. J. Stones, S.

Sheffield.—Parochial Council of Holy Trinity, Millhouses, propose to extend church.

Slough.—U.D.C. approved: Slough & Datchet Electric Supply Co., Ltd., sub-station, Buckinghamgdns.; Challen & Sons, 12 houses, Pioneer-lane; Manor Park Estate Co., 2 shops and living accommodation, and lock-up shop with independent flat over, Manor-park estate; E. Bishop, 10 flats, Lake-av.

Southend-on-Sea.—T.C. approved:—9 houses and 2 garages, Highlands Boulevard, Braemar-crescent, Donovan & Whitaker; extension of premises, London-rd., Hovis, Ltd.; alterations, 29-35, High-st., Southend, F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd.; 5 shops and houses, Lonsdale-rd., Mrs. M. E. Rolls; 8 flats, Fairfax-drive, T. J. Dennis; 4 houses and garages, Ridgeway-gardens, and 2 houses and garages, The Ridgeway, W. E. Coleman.

South Shields.—Housing and Town Planning Committee of T.C. have under consideration two further housing schemes in Drake-st. and Laygate-sq. areas. J. P. Watson, B.E.

South Shields.—Sutton Dwelling Trust, London, to invite tenders for 366 houses. Architect, S. Errington, 21, Grainger-st. West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sowerby.—Plans prepared by S. H. Clarke, 89, Grange-rd., Middlesbrough, for parish hall, for vicar and churchwardens. Tenders invited.

Stoke-on-Trent.—T.C. approved:—City of Stoke-on-Trent Electricity Dept., Pinnox-st., sub-station; J. Rowley, Dyson's Commercial Hotel, Adventure-place, Hanley, garage; J. B. Thompson, off Grove-rd., Fenton, 40 houses and 20 garages; J. Godwin & Son, 30, Mollart-st., warehouse; G. H. Broad, Cliffe-vale, Hanley, 26 houses; Conway Pottery Co., Park-lane, Fenton, warehouse.

Swansea.—Breconshire E.C. decided to advertise for tenders for secondary school at Ystradgynlais, in Swansea Valley. County Architect, H. C. W. Strickland, F.R.I.B.A., County Offices, Watton, Brecon.

Taunton.—M.H. inquiry been held into £3,260 scheme of Town Council for building of new public conveniences with cloak-room accommodation at Castle Walk, and remodelling the present structure.

Thornbury.—F. Ropley & Co., Ltd., Kyne Mills, Leeds-rd, to build offices and warehouse. Tenders to be shortly invited.

Todmorden.—B.S. to prepare plans for baths and offices, Ridgefort Mill site.

Tynemouth.—T.C. received sanction to borrow £2,752 to erect isolation block at mortuary at Moor Park Hospital. J. L. Beckett, B.S.

Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Tenders being submitted for pithead baths at Rising Sun Colliery (Wallsend and Hebburn Coal Co.). Cost £10,000. Plans by J. H. Forshaw, Architect to Miners' Welfare Committee, Dean Stanley-st., S.W.1.

SLIDING DOOR GEAR

Phone HOP 4107 — British Made. — Phone HOP 4108

MECHANICAL PERFECTION

COBURN SYSTEM

Latest Catalogue on Request.

THE BRITISH TROLLEY TRACK CO., LTD.
Orange Street, S.E.1.

Agents Everywhere.

ELECTRICAL EXHIBITS AT THE BUILDING CENTRE

A LUNCHEON was held on October 27 at the May Fair Hotel to welcome guests of the British Electrical Development Association to a private view of the electrical section of the Building Centre. Lord Meston (president) occupied the chair, and amongst those present were :—Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Raymond Unwin, Sir John Brooke, Sir Andrew Duncan, Messrs. R. Atkinson, J. H. Barker, E. C. Bewlay, L. H. Bucknell, S. Gluckstein, V. Gluckstein, W. J. Jones, H. A. Lingard, C. Lovett Gill, Raymond McGrath, M. J. Railing, Howard Robertson, Louis de Soissons, M. E. Webb, G. Grey Wornum and F. R. Yerbury.

The toast of the "Building Centre" was proposed by Sir Hugo Hirst, who emphasised the point that the architect must plan for his electrical equipment when the building was being designed The Association had been glad to have lent its aid in lighting the Building Centre's showrooms, and he wished the Centre all success.

Mr. Maurice E. Webb, who responded, said that the Centre had attracted attention all over the world, and several requests, both foreign and English, to establish further showrooms on the lines of the Building Centre had been received. Nothing would be done, however, until the success of the London showrooms was assured. To establish that success it was necessary for the building industry to co-operate. He had pleasure in announcing that Mr. F. R. Yerbury had been appointed managing director of the Centre.

Sir Raymond Unwin, proposing the toast of the "Electrical Industry," referred to the rapid extension of the domestic and other uses of electricity, and congratulated the electrical industry on having shown a supreme power of co-operation in its development work. Advertisement had been used for many purposes. It had been used to induce people to buy what they did not want, and more extensively to persuade those who did want goods to buy from Mr. Jones rather than from Mr. Smith. On the other hand, advertisement might be used to let people know about the goods which were best in quality and design, and about where they could be obtained. Such advertising, an example of which was embodied in the Building Centre, conferred a benefit upon the community.

Lord Meston responded.

After lunch the company paid a visit to the Building Centre premises to inspect the electrical exhibits. Many of these exhibits, especially in connection with lighting and heating, form part of the equipment of the Building Centre itself. They are thus shown to the best advantage in their normal positions and in appropriate decorative settings. The main part of the electrical display is in a large room on the first floor; it includes a representative collection of electric fires, health appliances, wiring systems, small accessories and hospital equipment. On the lower ground floor there are model electric kitchens (domestic and commercial), sculleries and bathrooms. All the appliances are "on circuit" for demonstration to visitors.

The Directors of the Building Centre have invited Mr. F. R. Yerbury to become managing director He has accepted the invitation and will take up the full duties as soon as satisfactory arrangements are completed with the Council of the Architectural Association.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by enquiry

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thame up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 3 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 18 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
"Phorpres"	2 11 3	Flettons, B'lln'se	3 5 3
Flettons at King's Cross	2 11 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do., grooved for Plaster	2 13 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
		Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0

White Midhurst Facing Bricks (delivered London site) 5 0 0
"Phorpres" Whites (do.) 3 17 3
"Phorpres" Rustic Facing Bricks, delivered Central London .....per 1,000 3 12 3
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—
2½ in. ..... 8 11 0 3 in. 10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory and Salt Glazed Stretcher	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	One side and two Ends	30 10 0
Quoins, Bull-nose and 4½ in. Flats	27 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
		Splays and Squints	28 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.
Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super.	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. " "	2 4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	8 0	per yd.
Pit Sand	11 0	" "
Thames Sand	11 0	" "
Best Washed Sand	11 6	" "
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	8 6	" "
¾ in.	11 0	" "
¾ in. Broken Brick	10 6	" "
Pan Breeze	8 0	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.
Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test

In Jute Sacks (11 to ton)	£2 4 9
In Free Paper Bags (20 to ton)	2 6 0

Colorcrete No. 1 & 2 Coloured Rapid Hardening Portland Cement in 1 cwt. paper bags free (non-returnable) 20/- per ton above Portland Cement Price.

"Snowcrete" White Portland Cement in 1 cwt. paper bags free (non-returnable) 190/- per ton.

Alongside Vauxhall in 80 Ton Lots

Jute Sacks (11 to ton)	1 17 9
Free Paper Bags (20 to ton)	1 19 0
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 7 6
Vitrocrete per ton extra on above	0 7 6
Lightning Brand Aluminous Cement in Jute Sacks (20 to ton)	5 2 9 to 5 8 6

NOTE.—Jute Sacks are charged 1s. 6d. each and credited 1s. 6d. each nett if returned in good condition within three months, carriage paid.

Super Cement (Waterproof) Paper Bags free	3 16 0
Ciment Fondu (F.O.R. Works)	4 15 0
Roman Cement	6 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" " Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	4 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	1 17 6
Hair .....per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE. — Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.
Stourbridge Fireclay in sacks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dep.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
BEER STONE.—RANDOM BLOCK—	
Free on rail at Seaton Station, per ft. cube	2 3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. per ft., cube	3 1½
Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic foot extra; selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic foot extra.	
PORTLAND STONE—	
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cub.	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road waggons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
CHILMARK—RANDOM BLOCK—	
At Nine Elms, per ft. cube	3 11
HOPTON-WOOD STONE—	
F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P.ft.cb.	14 0
Sawn two sides	22 6
Sawn three or four sides	27 6

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station London.

	s. d.
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... "	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
2 in to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) ..... "	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto ..... "	1 3½

HARD YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

	s. d.
Scappled random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto..... "	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	3 1½
3 in. ditto ditto "	2 8
2 in. self-faced random flags.....Per yd. super	8 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d.; Cills 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£24 10	3 × 6.....	£17 0
4 × 9	20 0	3 × 11.....	19 10
4 × 8	20 0	2 × 11.....	19 10
4 × 7	18 0	3 × 9.....	19 10
3 × 8	18 0	2½ × 9.....	19 10
3 × 7	18 0	3 × 4½ ...	17 10
2½ × 7	18 0	3 × 4.....	17 10

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£22 10	1 × 9.....	£21 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅜	16/-	1½.....	25/-
½	17/-	1¾.....	27/6
1	20/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	21/-	⅝.....	15/-
1¼	26/-	¾.....	16/6
1½	27/6	1	20/-

ins. BATTENS.	s. d.	SAWN LATHS	s. d.
¾×2 .....per 100 ft	2 0.	Per bundle ...	2 3

1 INCH AND UP THICK.

Average price for prime quality.

	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 15 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, per ft. cube	0 12 0
Dry American and/or Japanese plain Oak, per ft. cube	0 10 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 14 0
Dry log-cut Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 16 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, per ft. cube	1 1 0
Dry Teak, per ft. cube	0 14 0
Dry American Whitewood, per ft. cube	0 10 0
Best Scotch Glue, per cwt. ... £4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt..... 4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality, slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000 actual.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	25 0 0	18 by 10 ...	15 12 6
22 by 12	25 0 0	18 by 9 ...	13 15 0
22 by 11	22 10 0	16 by 10 ...	13 10 0
20 by 12	22 0 0	16 by 8 ...	10 7 6
20 by 10	19 7 6		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truck loads of not less than 6 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	£4 7 0
ditto hand-made ditto	5 0 0
Ornamental ditto	5 8 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—	
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	£11 0 0
Plain Compound Girders	12 0 0
" Stanchions	15 0 0
In Roof Work	18 0 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2¾ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Standard Wrot. Mild Steel Tubes and Tubulars Sizes ⅛ in. to 6in. %	Genuine Wrot. (Puddled) Iron Tubes and Tubulars Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %	Standard Fittings Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %	Standard Flanges Sizes ⅛in. to 6in. %
Gas	65	52½	57½	70
Water	61½	48½	52½	65
Steam	57½	45	47½	60
Galv. gas	52½	40	47½	60
Galv. water	47½	35	42½	55
Galv. steam	2½	30	37½	50

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Price ex Works.

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles	Stop Ends.
3 in.	11d.	1/5	5d.
3½ in.	11½d.	1/7	5d.
4 in.	1/0½	1/9	5d.
4½ in.	1/1½	2/-	6d.
5 in.	1/5	2/2	8d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/1	1/11	5d.
3½ in.	1/2	1/11	5d.
4 in.	1/2½	2/-	5d.
4½ in.	1/4	2/4	6d.
5 in.	1/6½	2/8	8d.

RAIN WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles,	Branches, stock angles.
2 in.	1/3½	1/9	2/7
2½ in.	1/4½	2/-	3/1
3 in.	1/8½	2/6	3/9
3½ in.	2/1½	3/-	4/4
4 in.	2/5	3/7	5 3

Connections—50 per cent. off above prices.
Tonnage allowance—4 ton lots, 5 per cent.
2 ton lots, 2½ per cent.

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe, stock lengths.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts.	1 11	1 6½	1 10½
2½ in. "	2 3½	1 8½	2 4
3 in. "	2 4½	1 10½	2 9½
3½ in. "	2 7	2 4	3 3
4 in. "	2 11	2 7½	3 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe, stock lengths.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	3 4	4 3	6 8
4 in. " 1 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs.	4 7	5 2	8 10
5 in. " 1 2 22	6 0	9 0	14 3
6 in. 2 0 6	6 6	10 11	18 1

Gaskin for jointing 41/- per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
IRON—			
Common bars	10 10 9	to	11 0 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	10 15 0	to	11 10 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	14 0 0	...	15 0 0
Mild Steel Bars	9 10 0	...	10 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	8 0 0	...	9 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	11 0 0	...	12 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	...	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—			
Ordinary sizes, to 20 g.	11 0 0	...	11 10 0
" " " 24 g.	12 0 0	...	13 0 0
" " " 26 g.	14 0 0	...	15 0 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	13 10 0	...	14 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	14 10 0	...	15 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	17 10 0	...	18 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	13 0 0	...	14 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	14 10 0	...	15 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	16 10 0	...	17 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	18 0 0	...	19 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	20 0 0	...	22 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	21 10 0	...	23 0 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	15 0 0	...	16 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) ..... per lb.	0 9
Strong sheet ..... "	0 10
Thin ..... "	0 11
Copper nails ..... "	1 0
Copper wire ..... "	0 11

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS—(*contd.*).

COPPER—(*contd.*).

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/-	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1¾ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH GRASS CLEANING SCREW.

	1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps ...	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/-	per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ...	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/-	,,

TIN.—English Ingots, 1/8 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 9d., Tinmen's 10d., Blowpipe 11d. per lb.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£	s.	d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	21	0	0
Pipe in coils	21	10	0
Soil pipe	24	10	0
Compo pipe	25	0	0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes 5s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton £11 0 0

PAINTS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	1	9
,, ,, ,, in barrels ...	,, ...	0	1	11
,, ,, ,, in drums ...	,, ...	0	2	2
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels ...	,, ...	0	2	3
,, ,, ,, in drums	,, ...	0	2	5
Turpentine, in barrels	,, ...	0	5	6
,, in drums (10 galls.)	,, ...	0	5	8
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton		47	0	0

(In not less than 5-cwt. casks.)
Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 5/9 cwt.

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT.

"Father Thames." "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J" Brand, and other best brands (in 14-lb. tins) not less than 5-cwt. lots

	£	s.	d.
per ton delivered	65	0	0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ... per ton	34	0	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0	13	6
Size. XD quality .... fkn.	0	3	0

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ... 2½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 ,, thirds ... 3½d.	32 ,, thirds	9½d.
21 ,, fourths ... 3½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz. ...	3½d.
21 ,, thirds ... 4½d.	,, ,, 21 oz. ...	4½d.
26 ,, fourths ...4½d.	Fluted, 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9d.
26 ,, thirds ... 7½d.	Em'lld,15 oz. 4½d., 21 oz.	6d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED plate in CRATES OF STOCK SIZES. Per ft.

Rolled plate ¼ in.	4½d.
Rough rolled ¼ in.	5½d.
Rough rolled ½ in.	5½d.
Figured, Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	5½d.
Ditto, tinted	8d.
Rolled Sheet	4½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	4½d.
Tinted do.	6½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

"VITA" GLASS.	Per foot s.	d
Clear sheet—not exceeding 1 foot	1	0
Do. do. 2 feet	1	3
Do. over 2 feet	1	9
Polished plate—not exceeding 1 foot	1	6
Do. not exceeding 2 feet	3	0
Cathedral—not exceeding 1 foot	1	0
Do. larger sizes	1	6
Horticultural Sheet and Cathedral "Vita" Glass. Sizes up to 24 inches by 18 inches or not exceeding 3 feet	1	0
3/16 in. Wired Georgian Design. Sizes up to 108 inches long by up to 24 inches wide	2	6

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per gallon		
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Opal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	0
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	0
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	6
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	6
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	12	6
Best ditto	ditto	1	2	6
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	0
Best Black Japan		0	10	0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	6
Brunswick Black		0	7	0
Berlin Black		0	14	0
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebene		0	9	0
Culrass Black Enamel		0	7	0

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Cowdenbeath.—SCHOOL.—Fife C.C. approved a recommendation by the E.C. to proceed forthwith with the provision of a new mining school at Cowdenbeath.

Edinburgh.—HOUSING.—A proposal by the Housing Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., to build 500 houses in the Granton Mains area of Edinburgh has been approved in principle by the Treasurer's Committee of the Town Council.

Lanarkshire.—HOUSES.—The following contracts for the erection of houses have been approved by Lanarkshire C.C.:—Twenty-four houses at Newarthill, £8,337; 88 houses at Springhill, Shotts, £27,252; 12 houses at Braidwood, £4,192; 74 houses at Salsburgh, £24,076.

Lerwick.—HOUSES.—The Shetland C.C. have decided to build in Lerwick landward district 80 new houses of three, four and five apartments, at a total cost of £48,600.

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND.

THE following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to September 30, 1932:—

	Completed.	Under construction.
1919 Act	25,129	—
Do. (by public utility societies)	421	—
Private subsidy schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act)	2,324	—
Slum clearance schemes ...	15,130	701
1923 Act:—		
By local authorities ...	4,015	—
By private enterprise ...	23,317	3,016
By public utility societies	80	—
1924 Act:—		
By local authorities ...	58,908	6,910
By private enterprise ...	4,337	229
By public utility societies	127	16
1930 Act:—		
By local authorities ...	3,038	6,476
Unallocated houses	24	832
Demonstration houses ...	17	—
Steel houses erected on behalf of Government by Scottish National Housing Company	2,551	—
	139,418	18,180

An Appointment.

Peebles Town Council have appointed Mr. E. S. Duncan, Arbroath, to the post of Burgh Surveyor, in succession to Mr. A. H. Swanson. Mr. Duncan served his apprenticeship at Arbroath, and thereafter held an appointment for five years as district inspector under the Sudan Government at Khartoum.

L.C.C. HOUSING ESTATES

WE have received a copy of the report by the Valuer of the L.C.C. on the Council's Housing Estates for the year 1931-32, in which it is stated that under Assisted Schemes 5,867 additional dwellings were provided during the year, of which 37 were provided under the Housing Act of 1919, 588 under the Act of 1923, and 5,242 under the Act of 1924. The corresponding figures for the years 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31 were 8,288, 2,787, and 4,451 respectively. During the year the development of Becontree, which is now approaching completion, was continued; over 2,000 dwellings were erected on the St. Helier Estate; substantial progress was made with the development of central London estates, and progress was also made with the clearance of certain insanitary areas. The numbers and sizes of the dwellings erected on the various estates during the year are given, showing that 2,406 are situated at Becontree, 2,077 at the St. Helier Estate, and 1,384 on block dwellings estates, of which 582 are on various estates developed in connection with clearance schemes.

The number of dwellings under Assisted Schemes at the end of March, 1932, was 47,704. The dwellings under Non-Assisted Schemes, almost all of them erected before 1914, numbered 10,287, comprising 6,831 flats in block dwellings, 3,456 cottages and cottage-flats, so that the actual number of dwellings provided at the end of the year under review was 57,991, or nearly six times the number before the War. The Council also provided before the War three lodging-houses providing accommodation for 1,800 persons.

In the years immediately following the War the Council felt that the housing problem could be dealt with most quickly by the erection of cottage estates on the outskirts of the county of London. This policy is still being pursued, but there is still a large section of the community living in unhealthy and overcrowded conditions whose circumstances are such that they cannot reside at a distance from their workplaces. Consequently, sites have been acquired in the more central districts of London where the development of the past has taken the form of residences with large grounds attached, and block dwellings have been erected on such sites as Clapham Park Estate and Streatham Hill Estate, Wandsworth, Glebe Estate, Camberwell, Loughborough Estate, Lambeth, and Stamford Hill Estate, Hackney, where accommodation has been provided for people who cannot travel long distances.

The report, which is full of statistical information, deals fully with such matter as execution of repairs, fixation of rents, demand for accommodation, allocation of accommodation between residents of different boroughs, method of allotting, rehousing, transfers, removals and empties, enumeration of tenants and overcrowding, occupations of tenants, garden competitions, vital statistics, financial results, rent irrecoverable, etc.

It is published, price 1s., by Messrs. P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith-street, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND*

Following are grade rates authorised by the Scottish N.J.C. for Building Industry. The bricklayers in the Glasgow district have ½d. per hour extra. It should be noted that plasterers and painters who are not parties to the Scottish N.J.C. pay higher wages of 1d. and ½d. per hour extra respectively. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

Grade Classifications ...	A	A¹	A²	A³	B	B¹	B²	B³
Craftsmen	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½	1/3
Labourers	1/2	1/1½	1/1¼	1/0¾	1/0½	1/-	/11¾	/11½

Aberdeen	A	Dundee	A	Hawick	A²
Airdrie	A	Dunfermline	A	Helensburgh	A
Alexandria	A	Dunoon	A	Inverness	B
Arbroath	A²	East Lothian	A	Kilmarnock	A
Ayrshire	A	Edinburgh	A	Kincardineshire	A²
Bathgate	A	Falkirk	A	Kinross-shire	A
Bo'ness	A	Forfarshire	A²	Kirkcaldy	A
Broughty Ferry	A	Fort William	A	Lanarkshire	A
Clackmannanshire	A	Galashiels	A²	Leith	A
Coatbridge	A	Glasgow	A	Midlothian	A
Dumbartonshire	A	Greenock	A	Motherwell	A
Dumfries	A²	Hamilton	A	Peeblesshire	A²
Dumfriesshire	A²				

Perth	A	Renfrewshire	A
Perthshire	A²	Rothesay	A
Peterhead	A	Roxburghshire	A²
St. Andrews	A	Selkirkshire	A
Stirling	A	Stirlingshire, West	A²
West Lothian	A	Wishaw	A

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in various towns in England and Wales are given on page 788.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	9	9
Add if in clay	„ „	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	4
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	27	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	6	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	2	6
Add if in beams	„ „	3	0
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	„ „	2	0

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	30	0	0
Add if in stocks	„	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	„	1	5	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	„ „	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	„ „	0	0	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	„ „	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks		4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	0
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	0

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	„ „	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
Beer stone and all labour fixed	„ „	15	0
Portland stone fixed	„ „	20	0
Chilmark stone fixed complete	„ „	17	6

SLATER.

Welsh 16in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
Do. 24in. × 12in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	4	3
Do. joists	„ „	4	9
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	„ „	5	3
Do. trusses	„ „	7	9

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	33/6	38/–	43/–	70/–
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	„				50 0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.				0 9
Centre for arches	„				1 6
Gutter boards and bearers	„				1 0

FLOORING.		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	42/6	50/–	57/6
Do. tongued and grooved	„	—	47/–	56/–	64/–
Do. matchings	„	44/–	49/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	„ „	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size		3	9

DOORS.		1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/3	2/5
Four-panel Do.	„	2/4	2/6	2/9
Two-panel moulded both sides	„	2/6	2/9	2/11
Four-panel Do. Do.	„	2/9	2/11	3/2

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	„	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	„	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. x 1¼ in	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail, average, 3 in. x 3 in.	„ „	6	0
Add if ramped	„ „	12	0
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	15	3
Plain compound girders	„	18	0
Do. stanchions	„	20	9
In roofwork	„	26	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/4	1/7	1/9	2/–
Ogee Do. Do.	„	1/6	1/9	2/3	2/9
Rain-water pipes with ears	„	1/6	2/4	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	3/4	4/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	„	1/6	1/10	2/9	3/3
Do. nozzles for inlets	„	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	40	0
Do. Do. flats	„	39	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	„ „	1	3
Copper nailing	„	0	3

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/1	1/7	1/10	3/–	3/6	—
Do. service	„	1/6	2/–	2/5	3/6	—	—
Do. soil	„	—	—	—	—	—	6/–
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/–	6/6
Soldered stop ends	„	1/–	1/4	1/9	2/6	3/2	—
Red lead joints	„	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	„	2/6	3/–	3/6	4/4	5/6	7/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	„	—	—	—	12/7	17/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	„	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	„	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

			s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.		2	3
Do. Do. Sirapite	„	„	2	6
Do. Do. Keen's	„	„	3	6
Add saw lathing	„	„	1	7
Add metal lathing	„	„	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, etc., for suspended ceilings.)				
Portland cement screed	„	„	2	2
Do. plain face	„	„	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth		0	1
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.		5	3½

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	6½
26-oz. Do.	„ „	0	7¾
Obscured sheet	„ „	0	8
⅛-in. rolled plate	„ „	0	8
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	7½
¼-in. wired cast plate	„ „	1	1

PAINTER.

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Act, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Office of Works and H.M. War Office.*

Alnwick.—6 cottages at Craster, for the R.D.C. Mr. Rothwell, Rural Council Offices. Quantities by Major J. W. Douglas, D.S.O.:—

T. W. Thompson, Alnwick	£1,848
Wm. Steen, Howick	£1,845
*R. Carse & Son, Ltd., Amble	£1783 17

Bantry.—Ferro-concrete piled jetty at Bantry, for the Cork C.C.:—

Bierrum & Partners, Westminster, London	£1,850 0 0
J. J. Buttimer & Co., Castleisland, Co. Kerry	1,818 8 2
South of Ireland Asphalt Co., Ltd., Cork	1,728 0 0
Irish Boring Co., Dublin	1,645 0 0
*Irish Piling Co., Dublin	1,573 0 0

Barking Town.—Building to house generating plant at sewerage works, for the T.C.:—

*Howard Farrow, Ltd., Golders Green, N.W.	£2,227 15

Baschurch.—6 new houses and 8 sets of farm buildings at Marton Grange Farm, near Baschurch, for the Salop County Council. County Land Agent, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury:—

*J. Bromley, Church Stretton	£4,846

Basford.—18 non-parlour type houses in pairs together with drainage, paths and fences, in the parish of Kimberley, for the R.D.C. Mr. Stephen Maylan, engineer and surveyor:—

East & Walters, Lower Kilburn, nr. Derby	£5,904 0
H. Hunt & Sons, Nottingham-road, Ripley	5,810 0
G. Hutchinson & Son, Sutton-in-Ashfield	5,517 0
Hogg & Taylor, 15, Crosshill, Codnor, Derbys	5,458 10
G. Brentnall, George-street, Riddings	5,400 0
Allcock & Sisson, Hill Top, Eastwood	5,346 0
C. H. Clarke, Church-street, Eastwood	5,310 0
Harper & Green, Ltd., Carlton, Nottingham	5,277 0
A. Sheldon, Wentworth-street, Ilkeston Junction	5,274 0
Orridge & Giles, Daybrook - street, Nottingham	5,220 0
R. J. Jewell & Son, Ltd., Nottingham	5,218 0
D. Rowland, 78, High - street, Kimberley	5,130 0
R. Hustwayte, Haydn-road, Sherwood, Nottingham	5,127 0
*F. Sisson & Sons, Cromford-road, Langley Mill	5,015 0

Bexhill.—Filter house, for the T.C.:—

*Lions Green Works, Horeham-road	£495 7

Birkenshaw.—For (*a*) 8 houses at Mill-lane, and (*b*) 7 pairs of houses in Whitehall-grove:—

(*a*)*J. Dufton
(*b*)*A. Schofield.

Birmingham.—Conversion of portions of former junior dept. at Deykin-avenue Council school for domestic science and handicraft rooms; and adaptation of two classrooms in the senior dept., for the E.C.:—

Structural alterations—
*Jeffery & Son, Ltd., Birmingham £517

Blackpool.—Fencing of the land adjoining the girls' school, for the C.B.:—
*Atherton Bros.

Blackpool.—Biscuit factory on Preston New-road, for Bee Bee Biscuits, Ltd., Sutherland-road. Messrs. J. H. Andrews & Butterworth, L.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, St. James's-square, Manchester:—

Stonemason—*Ratcliff Bros., St. Anne's-on-Sea.
Plumbers—*Blackpool Plumbing Co., Ltd.
Slater—*C. Herbert & Son, Ltd., Preston.
Plasterer—*Wm. Walker & Co., Ltd.
(Rest of Blackpool.)

Bolton.—Vicarage for the Parish Church at Ainsworth, Vicar, Rev. W. Metcalfe. Mr. Robert Martin, F.R.I.B.A., diocesan surveyor, 90, Deansgate, Manchester:—
*J. & N. Dickinson (1922), Ltd., Bolton.

Bradford.—Alterations and additions to Allerton school, for the E.C.:—

Mason's work—
*F. Dalby £670
Joiner's work—
*J. Toothill & Sons 375
Slater's work—
*Hill & Nelson 57
Plumber's work—
*Wigglesworth & Crossley 342
Plasterer's work—
*H. Mortimer & Co. 159
Painter's work—
*F. Dalby 25

Bradford.—Additions to Wellington-road school, for the T.C.:—

Mason's work—
*F. Dalby £1,340
Joiner's work—
*T. Obank & Sons, Ltd. 413
Slater's work—
*Hill & Nelson 89
Plumber's work—
*Wigglesworth & Crossley 319
Plasterer's work—
*J. Smith 528
Painter's work—
*F. Dalby 50

Bradford.—Parochial hall at Church Bank Messrs. Barker & Sons, architects:—
*M. Booth & Sons.

Bradford.—Reconstruction of premises for offices, 34, Manchester-road. Mr. W. E. Bickers, architect, 114, Sunbridge-road:—

Builders—*Thomson & Co.
Steelwork—*H. Barrett & Sons.
Plasterers—*Crabtree & Berry.
Heating—*F. Studwell & Son.
(All of Bradford).

Brighton.—Works at Poor Law Institution, for the T.C.:—

New linen sorting room—
*R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Maidstone £590 0 0
Redecoration of C.3 ward—
*Gates & Sons, Brighton 299 0 0
Redecoration of maternity ward and formation of two cubicles—
*Bostel Bros., Ltd., Brighton 183 10 0
Alterations to foul linen sorting room—
*Lynn & Sons, Ltd., Brighton 195 0 0
Provision of running hot and cold water supplies in sick wards—
*Allwright & Baker, Brighton 313 16 6

Brighton.—Alterations to the dressing-cubicles and the provision of lavatory accommodation for men at North-road swimming-bath, for the C.B.:—

T. J. Braybon & Son, Ltd., Brighton	£237 0
W. J. Head, Brighton	232 0
James Bodle, Ltd., Brighton	210 0
Rice & Son, Ltd., Brighton	209 0
R. Corben & Son, Ltd., Brighton	208 10
Field & Cox, Ltd., Brighton	203 15
F. J. Wilson & Sons, Brighton	199 10
H. J. Penfold, Brighton	198 17
Geo. Lynn & Sons, Ltd., Brighton	192 2
Gates & Sons, Brighton	192 0
W. R. Saunders, Brighton	186 5
McKellar & Westerman, Ltd., Hove	186 0
*Limpus & Son, Ltd., Hove	166 2

Cambridge.—54 houses, for the T.C.:—

*Stevens Bros., Cambridge	£18,000

Cardiff.—66 houses on the Tremorfa housing site, for the T.C. City Engineer:—

*C. Brown & Co., 68, King's-road, Cardiff	£17,228 10

Cardiff.—Timber framed library at Grand-avenue, Ely, for the T.C. Chief Librarian, Central Library, Hayes:—

*T. R. Evans, 1, Norton-avenue, Cardiff	£1,164

Durham.—For (*a*) repairs to the Close House Council school, and (*b*) alterations to the latrines at the Durham Johnston secondary school, for the Durham County E.C.:—

(*a*)*A. Metcalfe & Sons, Shildon £168
(*b*)*H. F. Mole, Chester-le-Street £273

Durham.—Additions to Delves-lane Council school, for the County E.C. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham:—

*J. E. Walker, of Leadgate (Co. Durham)	£1,695

Exeter.—Two blocks of four flats on the land lying between King-street and Little Rack-street bounded by Preston-street and Rack-street, for the T.C.:—

*Soper & Ayers	£2,763 10

Glasgow.—260 houses at Nitshill, for the Corporation:—

Mason work—
*A. A. Stuart & Son, Ltd., 260, Westmuir-street £24,933
Joiner, etc., work—
*Wm. Vernal, 45, Manse-street, Renfrew 18,707
Slater work—
*A. C. Whyte & Co., Whiteshaw Works, Carmyle 6,073
Plumber work—
*Louden, Dunlop & Sons, 57, Lumsden-street, C.3. 12,100
Plaster work—
Archd. M'Kellar, 19-21, Palm-street, N.W. 4,413
Painter work—
*T. Hastie, 2, Tullis-street 1,188
Glazier work—
*Baillie & Telfer, 5-9, Garnet-street ... 787
Iron railings and gates—
*P. & R. Fleming & Co., 29, Argyle-street 962

Gorey.—New technical school in Gorey, for the County Wexford Vocational E.C.:—

*B. McGuire, Enniscorthy	£2,930

Harrogate.—Tea house and promenade in Valley-gardens, for the T.C. Mr. C. E. Rivers, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

Bricklayer and mason—*R. K. Poskitt, Beall, Goole.
Joiner—Beaumont & Wilson, Bk. Grove Park-view, Harrogate.
Structural steelwork — *C. Akinson & Son, Tower-street, Harrogate.
Plasterer—*A. C. Marsden, Frizinghall, Bradford.
Painter—*G. Thompson, Ltd., 67, Leeds-road, Harrogate.
Plumber and glazier—*H. C. Stringer, Crosland Moor.

Heywood.—Extensions to Moss Ironworks, for Messrs. James Mills & Co. (Engineers), Ltd.. Mr. W. Foster, architect, 76, Crowhill, North Middleton:—

*J. Berry, Ltd., Heywood	£1,800

Horley.—Alterations at the administrative block at Farmfield, Horley, for the London C.C.:—

*W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-upon-Thames	£279

Keighley.—Conversion of boiler house into a meter house and stores and providing meter testing equipment, for the E.C. Mr. H. Webber, electrical engineer:—

*Corporation Electricity Department, Keighley	£450

Lemington.—New warehouse, for the Lemington Glass Works, Ltd.:—

*Pedpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Milburn House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	

Listowel.—104 houses, for the U.D.C.:—

*M. Hannon, Listowel	£28,894

¶London.—Tenders accepted by H.M.O.W. for the week ended October 28:—

Geological Museum, S.W.—lifts—Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., 25, Mill-street, Ancoats, Manchester.
Hampton Court Tea House—kitchen—Ides, Ltd., Empire-chambers, Richmond-road, Kingston-on-Thames.
Middleton Post Office—alterations—C. H. Godfrey & Son, Bowling-road, Gorton, Manchester.
Birmingham Post Office Stores—pointing, brickwork—E. A. Turner, Ltd., Maypole-road, Yardley Wood, Birmingham.

¶London.—The following works contracts have been placed by the War Office during the week ended October 27:—

Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks—married soldiers' quarters—S. M. Stark, Glasgow.
Bovington and Lulworth—periodical services—A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley.
Aldershot—Waterloo Barracks, dining rooms; Talavera Barracks, regimental institute, double-story barrack blocks—J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.1.
Portsmouth and Hilsea—periodical services—C. & T. Painters, Ltd., Harlesden.
Deptford—new jetty at Supply reserve depot—Christiani & Nielsen, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

¶London.—Tenders accepted by H.M. Air Ministry for the week ended October 15:—

Thornaby-on-Tees—aeroplane shed—Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., North Western Works, Possilpark, Glasgow.
Farnborough—airmen's quarters and external services—Geo. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Elms-road, Aldershot.
Abbotsinch—drainage, water supply, fire mains—Leslie Kirk & Co., Ltd., 18-20, Kilbowie-road, Clydebank, Glasgow.
Old Sarum — regimental buildings — Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., 68, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

London.—New store at Cobbett-street depot, for the Lambeth B.C.:—

H. T. Oliver & Sons	£404
Bridge & Co., Ltd.	385
John Appleby & Sons, Ltd.	382
Castle Bros., Ltd.	340
Wm. Bugg & Sons	336
Hawkins & Co.	325
Sykes & Son, Ltd.	324
A. C. Brown & Son, Ltd.	315
*A. G. Taylor & Co., Ltd., 123, Denmark-hill, S.E.5	313

(All of London.)

London.—Two blocks of dwellings and the formation of a new street on the Brockley site, Deptford, for the L.C.C.:—

		Empire Materials.
Rice & Son, Ltd.	£18,250	£18,250
G. H. Denne & Sons, Ltd.	17,610	17,830
Albert Monk	17,360	17,470
Thomas & Edge, Ltd.	17,300	17,550
Rowley Bros., Ltd.	16,997	17,197
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.	16,965	16,985
Fred & T. Thorne	16,958	17,116
A. T. Rowley	16,789	16,789
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	16,633	16,633
Edwards Construction Co., Ltd.	16,600	16,600
R. J. Rowley, Ltd.	16,480	16,480
J. W. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford	16,164	16,352
Galbraith Bros., Ltd.	16,080	16,349
Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton	15,772	16,080
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd.	15,751	15,751
Holland & Hannan & Cubitts, Ltd.	15,365	15,583
A. E. Symes, Ltd.	15,354	15,494
Corolite Construction, Ltd.	15,248	15,248
C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd.	15,153	15,153
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd	14,950	15,165
Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., St. James's-street, S.W.	14,928	‡14,928
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames	14,873	15,107
Architect's estimate	16,491	16,683

(Remainder of London.)

Manchester.—Commercial garage and repair station in Wentworth-street, Beswick, for the City Express Motors, Ltd., 32, Hall Ings, Bradford. Mr. Fred Riley, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Messrs. Brameld & Smith, County-buildings, 4, Cannon-street. Quantities by Mr. T. Sumner Smith, F.S.I., Clifton Lodge, Victoria Park:—

*W. Thorpe and Son, Ltd., Manchester.

Manchester.—Alterations to premises in Short-street and Oldham-street, for Messrs. R. Lomas, Ltd., Oldham-street. Messrs. Francis Jones & H. A. Dalrymple, F. & A.R.I.B.A., architects, 178, Oxford-road:—

*H. Matthews and Son, Ltd., Manchester.

Manchester.—Additions to the "Napoleon Inn" public-house, Rivald-street and Barrett-street, Ancoats, for Messrs. Peter Walker & Sons (Warrington and Burton), Ltd., Dallam Brewery, Warrington. Mr. N. Hartley Hacking, architect, 5, Blackfriars-street:—

†E. J. Coupe & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

Manchester.—Up-to-date office block and showrooms at the corner of Deansgate and St. Mary's-gate, for Mr. E. W. Hardy, 26, Corporation-street. Messrs. H. S. Fairhurst & Son, F. and A.R.I.B.A., architects, 55, Brown-street:—

*G. Macfarlane & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
(Estimated cost: £42,000.)

Marshland.—Non-parlour houses, for the R.D.C.:—

Walpole St. Peter, 10 houses—	
*A. S. Horsley, West Walton	£2,844 11
Walpole St. Andrew, 10 houses—	
*E. Knape & Son	2,960 0
Smeeth-road, 8 houses—	
*E. Knape & Son	2,376 0
West Walton, 12 houses—	
*Horsley	3,352 10
Outwell, 12 houses—	
*E. Knape & Son	3,612 0

Morley.—Alterations and additions, comprising new kitchen and workpeople's canteen, for Messrs. Hudson, Sykes & Bousfield, Ltd., Springfield Mills, Morley, near Leeds:—

*Harrison, Spenseley & Sons.

Newcastle.—Alterations and extensions to the Drill Hall, Northumberland-road. Mr. A. K. Tasker, architect, Trinity-buildings, New Bridge-street:—

*J. & W. Lowry, Corporation-street, Newcastle.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Repair shops and garage for motor vehicles at the East End fire station:—

*R. Salkeld, Newcastle £471 7 2

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Church hall at St. Michael's. Mr. Charles F. Murphy, architect, Lloyd's Bank-chambers, Morpeth:—

*S. F. Ridley, 16, Ridley-villas.

Norwich.—Rebuilding of the "Constitution" public-house, Constitution Hill, for Messrs. Bullard & Sons, Ltd., Anchor Brewery, Norwich. Messrs. Buckingham & Berry, F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, 43a, Prince of Wales-rd., Norwich:—

H. Bullen & Son, Ltd., Cromer	£3,200
T. Gill & Son, Norwich	2,967
J. Youngs & Son, Ltd., Norwich	2,890
R. G. Carter, Drayton	2,873

Old Fletton.—Construction of the Council's proposed sewage treatment works, for the U.D.C.:—

Leightons, Contractors, Ltd., Lowestoft	£12,679 4 6
Bosworth, Wakefield, Ltd., Daventry	12,676 0 6
H. Meredith, Coventry	12,627 17 6
‡W. Hawkins & Son, Old Fletton (subject to increase of £330 if materials from excavations have to be carried away)	12,443 11 9
G. H. Greaseley, Ltd., Leicester	11,990 0 0
T. Gigland & Son, Spalding	11,773 11 3
Swift Bros. & Hasiam, Ltd., Doncaster	11,712 0 0
J. L. Rodger & Sons, Castleford	10,814 18 1

Oswestry.—For the erection of a cinema and shops on a site in English Walls, for Messrs. J. O. and R. M. Jones, Cefn, Wrexham. Mr. L. A. G. Prichard, A.R.I.B.A., 57, Moorfields, Liverpool. Quantities by Messrs. J. E. Bladon & Son, 12, Preesons Row, Liverpool:—

J. Barlow, Oswestry	£13,500 0
Henry Price & Son, Shrewsbury	13,250 0
J. Milestone & Sons, Ltd., Wallasey	12,017 0
John Hughes, Ltd., Wrexham	11,880 0
*John Williams, Ltd., Liverpool	11,872 10

Plymouth.—For (1) External plastering at Stonehouse Town Hall; (2) electricity sub-station and park shelter at Beaumont-park; and (3) demolition of 1 and 2, Regent-place and extension of playground at Sutton secondary school, for the T.C. Mr. J. Wibberley, City Engineer and Architect, Sun-buildings:—

(1) *Plymouth Builders, John-lane, Cobourg-street, Plymouth.
(2) *E. J. Manning & Son, 43, Tavistock-place, Plymouth.
(3) *J. W. Spencer, 1, Hartley-park Villas, Plymouth.

Pontefract.—Pumping station and other works at the Eggborough site, for the Corporation:—

*W. Horner & Sons, Ltd., Pontefract.

Penrith.—Electrical power house in Southend-road. Messrs. Kennedy and Donkin, engineers, 47, Palatine-road, Withington, Manchester:—

*A. Monk, Padgate, Warrington.

Pudsey.—Additional storey to the Union Mills for Messrs. Matthew Walker & Sons, Ltd. Mr. G. Brodie, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Bank-chambers, 2, Lidget Hill:—

Builders—*Wood Bros. (Pudsey), Ltd., Pudsey.
Steelwork—*S. Butler & Co., Ltd., Leeds.

Roundhay.—Alterations and additions to the "Wellington Inn," Wetherby-road, for Messrs. Whittaker's Brewery Co., Ltd.:—

*Wm. Irwin & Co.

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Ravensthorpe.—Eight houses (four parlour-type and four scullery-type) to be erected at the Ravensthorpe-gardens housing estate, Spen Valley-road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury. Mr. H. Brearley, "Westfield," Syke-lane, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury, architect and surveyor:—

Contractor — *H. Green, Huddersfield-road, Ravensthorpe.
Carpenters and joiners—*Wortley & Boothroyd, Huddersfield-road, Ravensthorpe.
Slaters—*Geo. Fawcett & Sons, Ernest-street.
Plasterers—*A. & F. Hodgson, Willans-road.
Plumber and glazier—*A. Scott, Manor-street.
Electrician—*C. Phillips, Wellington-road.
Painter—*L. Porritt, Wakefield-road.
(All of Dewsbury.)

Rothwell.—Concrete foundations required in connection with the erection of a new gasholder at the gasworks, Rothwell, near Kettering, for the U.D.C. Mr. Addin Tyldesley, clerk:—

Reinforcements, Ltd., Leeds	£350 0
Northern Building & Contracting Co., Manchester	350 0
Wright & Co., Leicester	299 0
R. Marriott, Rushden	298 10
A. Tailby & Son, Desborough	281 5
E. Orton & Dalby, Hugglescote	259 6
O. P. Drevor & Son, Ltd., Kettering	246 0
*G. Lewis & Sons, Rothwell	235 0

Rugby.—External and internal painting of Whinfield estate Council houses, for the T.C. Mr. W. H. Spicer, Borough Surveyor:—

*R. A. Barrett, Rugby £1,088
(In lieu of tender withdrawn.)

Salford.—Demolition of the existing police station and the erection of a new police station in Regent-road, for the T.C.:—

*E. B. Jones & Rawlinson, Ltd., Salford £4,689

Scarborough.—Repainting 146 houses on the Northstead estate, north side, for the T.C. Mr. H. W. Smith, Borough Engineer:—

*H. Mace, Scarborough £286

Scunthorpe and Frodingham.—12 houses on site adjoining Bottesford-road, Ashby, Scunthorpe, for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Farrar, engineer and surveyor:—

*J. H. Metcalf Bros., 62, 64, Cunningham-road, Doncaster.

Scunthorpe and Frodingham.—Covering-in of portion of new market-site, Scunthorpe, with lattice girders and cantilever roof trusses, etc., for the U.D.C. Mr. W. Farrar, engineer and surveyor:—

*W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Bayhall Works, Huddersfield.

Seaham Harbour.—50 houses for aged people on the Deneside estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. B. Abbey, surveyor:—

*G. Cairns & Sons, Herrington Burn (per house) £183 15 5

Seaton Delaval.—Conversion of 29 privies at Shankhouse, for the U.D.C. Mr. Anthony Dorin, surveyor:—

*Trench & Brittain, Front-street, Monkseaton.

Seisdon.—20 non-parlour type houses, for the R.D.C. Mr. Charles Court, surveyor:—

*A. Poole & Son & Co., Wolverhampton.

Shardlow.—Repairs at the Poor Law Institution, for the Derbyshire Public Assistance Committee. County Architect, County Offices, Derby:—

*F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton.

Shipston-on-Stour.—10 houses, Ilmington; 4 houses, Stretton-on-Fosse; and 2 houses, Whichford, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. H. Earp, architect, 48, Henley-street, Stratford-upon-Avon:—

‡Universal Housing Co., Rickmansworth £4,861

Shrewsbury.—Reinforced concrete storage reservoir, chemical house, also reinforced concrete elevated water tower, together with tanks, filters, filter-house, engine-house, pure-water reservoir, cast-iron pumping and supply mains, for the Corporation. Messrs. Fred J. and Edw. Wilson Dixon, engineers, and Mr. W. Arnold Hewitt, Borough Water Engineer:—

*Wm. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.
(Estimated cost, £105,000.)

Shrewsbury.—Six houses and eight sets of farm buildings at Marton Grange Farm, near Baschurch. County Land Agent, 5, Belmont:—

*J. Bromley, Church Stretton £4,846

South Harrow.—Erection of junior and infant school in Eastcote-lane, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. W. T. Curtis, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 10, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1:—

A. Monk, Lower Edmonton	£24,550
W. Lacey, Hounslow	24,418
J. C. Rackham, Harrow Weald	24,261
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn-lane	24,220
H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	23,982
Newby Bros., Ltd., Southgate	23,951
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	23,742
A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Southall	23,700
J. Stewart & Sons, Ltd., Tottenham	23,550
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	23,597
W. S. Try, Uxbridge	23,376
‡J. Woollard & Sons, Ltd., Acton	23,355

Stoke-on-Trent.—Sub-station in Pinnox-street, Tunstall, for E.C. Messrs. Wood & Goldstraw, A.R.I.B.A., architects, Town Hall-chambers, Tunstall, Staffs:—

*R. Cope, Smallthorne, Staffs £684

Swadlincote.—Houses for the U.D.C. :—

48 houses—
*G. & C. Whittle, Ltd., Arnold £13,920

16 bungalows—
*Thomas Barker & Sons, Loughborough 3,472

Roads and sewers—
*Orton and Dalby, Hugglescote 2,027

Tadcaster.—12 houses at rear of York-terrace :—
*C. Moverley.

Tamworth.—Eight houses in the parishes of Croxall, Harlaston and Clifton Campville, for the R.D.C. Mr. W. C. Powell, surveyor :—
*Rooms and Aldridge, Dordon £2,392

Taunton.—Bungalow at Halcon-corner, Taunton. Mr. W. L. Andrews, architect, of Stoke St. Gregory, near Taunton :—
*J. Standerwick & Sons, Bridgewater.

Torquay.—Raising of floor and provision of oak screen to foyer at the Pavilion, for the T.C. Engineer :—
*T. Vanstone & Sons, 240, Union-street, Torquay.

Twickenham.—Execution of works in connection with the West Twickenham main drainage scheme, for the T.C. :—

J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	£14,362	1	8
George Wimpey & Co., Ltd.	12,994	6	3
E. L. Musgrave	12,912	0	0
Sir William Prescott & Sons, Ltd.	12,115	11	0
J. H. Lobb	11,538	19	8
F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd.	11,295	0	0
Ruddock & Meigham	10,539	0	5
Tarmac, Ltd.,	10,504	6	11
C. Fison & Co., Ltd.	10,406	13	6
Hunter & Clarke, Ltd.	9,814	7	10
W. H. Rogers, Ltd.	9,490	6	4
W. & C. French, Ltd.	9,417	8	6
Bridgwater Bros.	9,280	14	0
W. Shadbolt	9,184	7	6
Tarslag (1923), Ltd.	8,971	2	2
A. E. Guest, Ltd.	8,875	0	0
Paterson & Dickinson, Ltd.	8,852	7	5
Howard Farrow, Ltd.	8,811	9	3
H. Boot & Sons, Ltd.	8,335	16	4
D. W. Mitchell & Co., Ltd.	8,309	16	10
C. Firbank & Son	7,976	1	9
Willment Bros.	7,855	4	7
Crawford Bros. (Contractors), Ltd.	7,973	8	9
F. Mitchell & Son, Ltd.	7,962	19	10
*The Bridge Construction Co., Ltd.	7,141	14	0

Umston.—Exterior painting of 108 houses in Granville-road estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Heath, surveyor :—
*Friar & Son, Flixton £198

Wakefield.—Roadside service garage and petrol station at Calder-grove on Huddersfield-Wakefield main road :—
*Barber & Heseltine, Pontefract.

Walsall.—20-bed block sanatorium at Goscote-lane, including drainage, fencing, gates, etc., for the Corporation. Mr. John Taylor, Borough Engineer :—
‡I. & F. Wootton & Son, Walsall.

Walsall.—Detached house at proposed sanatorium at Goscote-lane, for the C.B. Mr. J. Taylor, Borough Engineer :—
‡Cooper & Harvey, Walsall.

Wednesfield.—26 working-class houses on Woden-Avenue Estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. A. H. Lawrence, surveyor :—
*McKeand, Smith & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury £7,595

Weetslade.—20 houses at Seatonburn, for the U.D.C. :—
*J. W. Braithwaite & Co., Back Whitefield-terrace, Newcastle.

Wembley.—Erection of junior and infant school in Oakington Manor, Wembley, for the Middlesex C.C. Mr. W. T. Curtis, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 10, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1 :—

H. Knight & Son, Tottenham	£18,684
J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford	18,399
Callow & Wright, Ltd., Willesden Green	18,372
G. Godson & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn	18,279
L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd., Clapham	18,251
W. Lacey, Hounslow	18,249
A. Monk, Edmonton	18,150
Newby Bros., Ltd., Southgate	18,137
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Gerrards Cross	17,776
W. S. Try, Uxbridge	17,584
W. J. Dickens, Ealing	17,577
‡J. Laing & Son, Ltd., Mill Hill	17,486

Wetherby.—Demolition of four cottages and renovation in all trades of seven cottages, situate in The Grove, Boston, Spa, for the R.D.C. Mr. Arnold Suttel, F.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 2, Victoria-avenue, Harrogate :—

G. A. Scaife, Harrogate	£718	14	
R. P. Ellis, Poole	646	0	
Carr and Kettlewell, Tadcaster	595	0	
Webster & Johnson, Wetherby	578	0	
B. Hartland, Tadcaster	575	3	
J. W. Waddington & Son, Boston Spa	544	7	
J. Newes, Wetherby	529	0	
*Wharfeside Building Co., Boston Spa	520	0	

Whickham-on-Tyne.—Four shops in Front-street. Mr. S. J. Stephenson, architect, 2, Saville-place, Newcastle :—
*H. Kindred, Sunniside, near Gateshead.

Willenhall.—34 non-parlour type houses on Clothier-street site, for the U.D.C. Mr. G. A. Waite, surveyor :—
*J. Hicken & Sons, Willenhall £9,030

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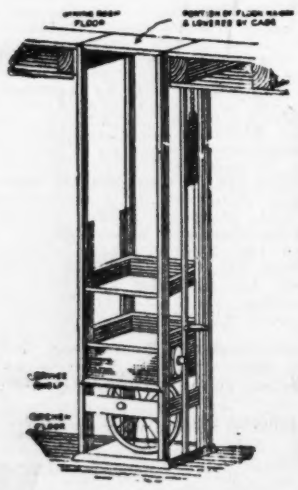
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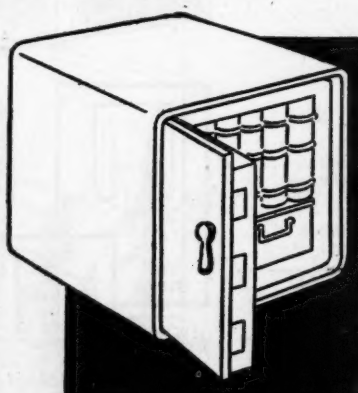
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